

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تأسست بالجزيرة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

	Overnight	Daytime
	Low	High
Amman	15	30
Aqaba	23	35
Deserts	15	34
Jordan Valley	22	35

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 29, Aqaba 34. Humidity readings: Amman 29 per cent, Aqaba 33 per cent.

**In today's Jordan Times...**

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6, Number 1762 AMMAN, SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 19, 1981 — DUL QAI DA 21, 1401 Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

### group s at U.N. h Jordan

**NATIONS, Sept. 18** Letter forwarded by the mission at the United Nations, an ultra-Jewish sect in Jerusalem protested against the UN's sovereignty over the city. The protest was held in the city of Jerusalem. The protesters, including Rabbi Uri Blau of the ultra-Orthodox community, demanded that the UN recognize the Jewish people as the sole inhabitants of the city. They also demanded that the UN withdraw its forces from the city and allow the Jewish people to re-establish their sovereignty over the city.

### finance High Dam

**pt. 18 (R) —** The dam is agreed to be installed on the Soviet-built High Dam in Upper Egypt. Sources said the cabinet approved the agreement at a meeting in Cairo. The dam is a symbol of Egyptian friendship with the Soviet Union. It is a major project for the Egyptian government and is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

### notes Pretoria committee

**Sept. 18 (R) —** The Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) today voted to support a resolution on the security of Africa. The resolution calls for the AEC to work with the African states to ensure the security of their nuclear energy facilities. The AEC is a key institution in the South African government and is responsible for the country's nuclear energy program.

### Rouge right nations

**NATIONS, Sept. 18** The Khmer Rouge regime in Cambodia is reported to have accepted the creation of a coalition government with the Khmer Rouge. The coalition government is expected to be formed in the near future. The Khmer Rouge regime has been responsible for the deaths of millions of Cambodians and has been widely condemned by the international community.

## Cairo cops snuff out protests Misinformation creates opposition to Saudi AWACS, Haig says

**CAIRO, Sept. 18 (R) —** Police wielding whips clashed with anti-government Islamic fundamentalists after Friday prayers in Cairo today for the third successive week, eyewitnesses said. Today's demonstration appeared smaller than the previous two when Friday prayers ended with hundreds of people marching through the streets to protest against the government's crackdown on Muslim extremists. The police used tear gas to control fighting which began when about 50 demonstrators chanting *Allah Akbar* left the Ein Al Hayeh Mosque in East Cairo. Hundreds of police in civilian clothes moved in immediately to disperse the group and fist-fights continued for about 10 minutes, the witnesses said. A number of demonstrators,



Anwar Sadat

### Jordan-PLO committee decides on welfare fund

**AMMAN, Sept. 18 (Petra) —** The joint Jordanian-Palestinian Committee for Supporting the Steadfastness of the Inhabitants of the Occupied Arab Territories resumed its meetings in Amman yesterday morning. The committee decided to establish a national welfare fund in the occupied territories to undertake the support of employees and workers in the area who are facing persecution and living under harsh circumstances in view of the Zionist occupation. It also decided to form a special subcommittee to draw up final specifications and arrangements for the fund's work, and to allocate the necessary funds for this purpose.

### Khomeini calls for Mujahedeen manhunt, priority for Gulf war

**BEIRUT, Sept. 18 (A.P.) —** Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has urged his 36 million countrymen to hunt down opponents of his regime and called on the armed forces to give the war with Iraq top priority. "Nothing should be allowed to distract the armed forces from carrying on the ... war," said the 81-year-old patriarch in a message to the nation marking what Iran considers as the first anniversary of the Iran-Iraq conflict. The message was read over Tehran Radio by Khomeini's son, Ahmad. Ayatollah Khomeini called on all Islamic nations to rise against world tyrants and their offspring, especially Israel ... otherwise this cancerous tumor will not be removed from Jerusalem and Lebanon. Ayatollah Khomeini devoted much of his message to attacking the Islamic Marxist urban guerrillas of the Mujahedeen-e-Khalq organisation, calling them "lackeys of the superpowers." He called on the people to help authorities in arresting and handing over the Mujahedeen guerrillas to revolutionary courts. He also asked the courts to deal with the prisoners according to the rules of Koran.

### Prince Saud urges U.S.-PLO talks

**BAHRAIN, Sept. 18 (R) —** Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal urged the United States today to establish contacts with the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as an essential move towards Middle East peace. In a telexed reply to questions from Reuters, he also said contacts between the U.S. and the PLO already had achieved results in South Lebanon last July, ending two weeks of increasingly bitter fighting between Israeli and Palestinian commandos. Prince Saud made the statement as Crown Prince Fahd was due in London in the latest stage of a major Saudi initiative to end the decades-old Arab-Israeli conflict. He added: "The ceasefire in southern Lebanon was successful because it was worked out between the parties directly involved, i.e. the PLO and Israel, through the valuable mediation of the United States. We believe that this method should be repeated in the discussions aiming at a just and durable peace in the region. Anyway, this is the only realistic approach to solve this problem." A senior U.S. official said last July the U.S. was trying to develop the shaky ceasefire into a broader peace settlement. The Saudi foreign minister stated today: "Peace in the Middle East can only be achieved through the full and equal participation of the PLO in all the discussions aiming at the solution of the Middle East and Palestine problems. United States recognition of

### AWACS debate--tiger by tail for Israelis

**WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (A.P.) —** Faced with possible defeat in Congress, the Reagan administration is pressuring Israel to end its fierce opposition to the Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) aircraft sale to Saudi Arabia. There are even subtle suggestions that Israel's traditionally close relationship with the United States could be strained if Congress blocks the sale of the sophisticated radar planes. One informed diplomatic source, who asked not to be identified, has said that the Israelis are worried because they "see some tilt in the position" of the United States away from the Zionist state. A week ago, when Prime Minister Menachem Begin was here, it looked as if nothing could change the love affair between the two countries," he said. "Today the impression is completely different." Ephraim Evron, Israel's U.S. ambassador, protested to the administration yesterday against a letter sent by chief White House lobbyist Max Friedersdorf to Congress last week. The letter contained news articles critical of Mr. Begin and Israel, and Mr. Evron said that sending them to the lawmakers

**WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (Agencies) —** Secretary of State Alexander Haig said today some congressional opposition to the sale of radar planes to Saudi Arabia was based on "misinformation" that the Saudis were obstructing peace in the Middle East. Mr. Haig said the administration, facing an uphill battle to win approval of the deal, would work to change wrong ideas about Saudi Arabia. "I have been working intensely with our Saudi friends over these tense days in Lebanon and elsewhere in the Middle East, and Saudi Arabia has been a good friend and a very solid performer in the interests of peace and stability," he said in a television programme. Mr. Haig said he was optimistic that Congress would approve the sale of the Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) planes to the Saudis despite a resolution against it yesterday, backed by half of the Senate's 100 members. President Reagan will formally send the AWACS proposal to Congress next month. The deal will go through unless it is def-

ated by a majority vote of both the House of Representatives and Senate. Mr. Haig said the AWACS deal had become an important symbol to Saudi Arabia, which sought the planes to help secure its territory—and especially its oilfields—against attack. He said some congressional opponents had taken a stand against the sale, "mostly based on misinformation rather than solid information." He told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday that the issue at stake was "the perception of whether or not the American president can conduct his foreign policy in accordance with strategic interests and the peace and stability we are seeking in the entire region."

### 51 senators in opposition

Within hours of Mr. Haig's testimony, Sen. Bob Packwood of Oregon announced that he has secured the names of 51 senators on a resolution to disapprove the sale. Mr. Packwood added that six other senators who did not sign the resolution have indicated they will support it. Capitol Hill observers and some administration officials concede that the Democratic-controlled House of Representatives will probably vote against the controversial sale. Despite Mr. Packwood's announcement, administration officials still hope to convince at least half of the 100-member Senate to support the administration. "I think it is vitally important that the American Congress back the American president on this

issue," Mr. Haig told the Senate panel. "The costs would be immense and unpredictable if it failed to do so." In his prepared testimony, Mr. Haig said the president's decision to go ahead with the proposed Saudi AWACS sale was "far more than an important improvement in the military capability of a friendly nation." "What is at stake is this nation's capacity to develop a strategy that can move the peace process forward and protect our vital interests in an unstable area exposed not only to historic Arab-Israeli rivalries, but increasingly to threats from the Soviet Union and its proxies," Mr. Haig said. Meanwhile, U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger has dismissed Israeli fears that its security would be threatened by the sale of AWACS to Saudi Arabia. In an interview in Washington published by the Times of London today, Mr. Weinberger was quoted as saying: "I cannot imagine any circumstances in which Saudi Arabia would attack Israel and I cannot imagine any circumstances in which the AWACS would be of any use in an offensive attack. The AWACS were designed to assist the Saudi government by enabling it to determine if a Soviet attack was coming from the direction of Iran, Ethiopia or South Yemen."

Mr. Weinberger said the Reagan administration's determination to sell the AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia was part of one overall U.S. strategy of protecting the region from Soviet intervention. If he deal was blocked by Congress the Saudis were likely to buy the British Nimrod surveillance aircraft instead, he said. U.S.-Israeli ties may weaken

U.S. military cooperation with Israel would be slowed down if Congress blocked the arms sale, according to a senior Pentagon official. "The West Europeans, to whom the Saudis probably would turn for arms, would assert a larger role in Middle East diplomacy and "are less solicitous of Israel's concerns," Undersecretary of Defence Fred Ikle said in an interview. As an example, he cited France's aid to Iraq in developing nuclear facility near Baghdad, despite U.S. objections. Israel levelled the plant in a June bomber attack. Mr. Ikle said the United States and Israel might link up their air defence systems as one step to deter the Soviet Union from the Middle East and Arabian Gulf. If Congress defeated the Saudi arms sale, Mr. Ikle said, cooperation with Israel "would probably be slowed down because they are interrelated." He said completion of the agreement by Mr. Weinberger and Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon is unlikely before late fall—after the Oct. 30 deadline for Congress to act on the Saudi sale. Israel: 'Don't link up issues'

### Israelis strengthen Egyptian ties with pacts on transport, borders

**OCUPIED JERUSALEM, Sept. 18 (R) —** Israel and Egypt today completed four days of talks on normalising their relations with agreements on transport, civil aviation and the location of seven new border crossings. Israeli officials said the agreements meant limited but welcome progress had been made in the talks with an Egyptian team that came to occupied Jerusalem. "You can't finish everything within four days. But we have actually started translating the idea of normalisation into reality," Israeli chief negotiator Shmuel Divon told reporters. There will be further talks on normalisation when ministers from the two sides meet in Cairo next week to resume talks on Palestinian autonomy. Israel views the normalisation process as the true test of the 1979 peace treaty with Egypt. Israeli officials previously complained that the Egyptians were dragging their feet and reneging on some of the terms of the treaty, which provided for the establishment of full and normal relations. Israelis attach almost emotional significance to the idea of open borders and cultural exchanges with the only Arab country to recognise the Zionist state. In the most important of the three accords, Egypt agreed to allow Israeli trucks to drive directly across the border. Previously they transferred their loads to Egyptian vehicles at the border. The two countries agreed to add two more airline flights between Tel Aviv and Cairo, bringing the weekly total to 10. They also decided on the locations of seven new border crossing points after Israel's withdrawal from Sinai next April. Israel has already pulled out of two thirds of the peninsula which it occupied in the pre-1967 border is viewed nervously by many ordinary Israelis. The government dismisses fears that Egypt might revert to an anti-Israeli policy after the withdrawal. But it is anxious to cement relations with Cairo as much as possible before April.

### Beirut car-bomb kills two as Sidon blast claims 25

**BEIRUT, Sept. 18 (A.P.) —** A car bomb exploded in a low-income Shiite Muslim neighbourhood near Beirut and killed two pedestrians today, a day after the regional headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was blown up in Lebanon's southern port city of Sidon, the state radio reported. The broadcast said several other persons were injured in today's blast that rocked the Sellom neighbourhood in Beirut's southern suburb of Bourj Al Barajneh, a stronghold for Palestinian commandos and the pro-Iranian Amal organisation. There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the Sellom blast and there was no apparent link connecting it with the Sidon bombing, which police said had killed 25 persons and wounded 108. Lebanese leftist militia commandos joined the PLO today in accusing Israel of masterminding the Sidon blast. "This beastly crime is designed by the Zionist enemy to undermine the alliance between the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese nationalist movement," charged a statement issued by the central council of the movement that groups 13 leftist Lebanese groups aligned with the PLO. The blast, caused by a booby-trapped car rigged with an estimated 120 kilograms of TNT, wrecked much of the seven-storey building that houses the regional command of the PLO and its leftist allies in Sidon yesterday. The Sidon explosion occurred only 50 minutes before PLO and leftist commanders in southern Lebanon were scheduled to hold a meeting in the blown-up headquarters to discuss rising tension on the southern border with Israel. Beirut newspapers said Khalil Wazir, also known as Abu Jihad, the PLO military commander in the south who is reputed to be on Israel's most wanted list, was slated to preside over the meeting.

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NATION

Encouraging better U.S. understanding of Islam

Dr. Malcolm Peck, director of programmes at the Middle East Institute in Washington, is currently touring the Middle East to contact its peoples and do his own research work. Samira Kawar reports on Dr. Peck's visit to Jordan and the work of the Middle East Institute:

AMMAN — For several decades, the American public has tended to have a largely distorted perception of Islam and Islamic culture shaped by the negative, simplistic stereotypes which have formed the image of Islam for American public opinion and which continue to reinforce misperceptions.

A growing awareness in U.S. circles of the need to overcome such stereotypes and achieve more realistic perceptions of Islam in the U.S. — along with the increasing importance of U.S. strategic interests in the Middle East following the Second World War — pointed to the need for a private institution to provide the American public with factual information about the contemporary Middle East, and to function as a forum at which people sharing a common concern with and interest in the Middle East could meet to discuss their interests.

In answer to these needs, the Middle East Institute was founded in Washington, D.C. in 1946, with the expectation that its activities would result in a growth of mutual understanding between the American and Islamic cultures.

The Institute's membership includes a large number of U.S. government employees and members of the foreign service who have served in the Middle East; many individuals and businessmen who spent time in the area and have maintained their interest in it, and several foreign diplomats. The institute has members throughout the world. Approximately 10 per cent of its members are Arabs, some of them holding U.S. citizenship. The present president of the institute is Mr. Dean Brown, a former American ambassador to Jordan.

Dr. Malcolm Peck, director of programmes at the Middle East Institute, came to Jordan last week on a visit arranged by the U.S. International Communication Agency, to hold meetings with Jordanian officials and intellectuals on changing perceptions of Islam in the U.S. He

gave a lecture on the subject to a group of Jordanian intellectuals on Monday evening at the World Affairs Council in Amman.

Dr. Peck told the Jordan Times that four basic factors are responsible for shaping negative stereotypes of Islam in the United States.

The first of these factors is religious in character, and takes the shape of defensive Christian hostility to and distortion of Islam. Dr. Peck feels that such hostility has been "largely due to ignorance of the true precepts of Islam," and that it is on the decline as a better understanding of Islam and its affinities with Christianity begins to prevail.

Another factor, linked to the religious one, has been the historical fact that Western civilisation for many centuries contended with Islamic civilisation as its main rival. This historical struggle still colours Western culture, and is sometimes still invoked in presentations of the contemporary Middle East.

One of the most important, contemporary factors contributing to misrepresentation of Islam in America is the distorted image presented by educational books and publications, and the media. The media have probably contributed most to disseminating distorted perceptions of Islam by indulging in dramatic reporting and the presentation of features appearing to be properly researched, while they actually misrepresent the facts. The best known example of this last is the much publicised and controversial TV film, "Death of a Princess".

Dr. Peck holds that such negative images are spread by the media out of ignorance, rather than out of a deliberate will to distort the facts. He blames the situation on inadequate access on the part of newsmen, TV producers and school textbook writers to correct information of Islam. He says he has recently become aware of an "increasing sensitivity" to the concerns of Islam in the U.S. media, which he feels will lead to a "more objective presentation."

Asked about the effect of the Zionist lobby and its pressures to induce U.S. media wilfully to distort Islam, Dr. Peck said that powerful as the Zionist lobby may be, he feels that people in the Middle East "tend to invest it with more power and influence than it really has." He pointed out that the pro-Israeli lobby in the U.S., has, for the most part, been allowed to operate "in a vacuum" because of the absence of a powerful enough spokesman on behalf of Islamic culture and the lack of organised, unified protests against media misrepresentations of Islam. Such protest, Dr. Peck feels, would "effectively contribute to removing negative stereotypes bred by ignorance and flourishing in a vacuum."

The fourth factor affecting perceptions of Islam in the U.S., Dr. Peck said, is the tendency to politicise Islam and view it through the relatively narrow perspective of U.S. strategic interests. The Arab-Israeli conflict has inevitably coloured American public opinion and resulted in a tendency to view Arabs and Muslims as synonymous, with sympathies for Israel as an embattled, righteous "David" slaying "Goliath". But recently, Dr. Peck says, he has noted a gradual shift in American public opinion and in U.S. policies towards the Middle East as a result of extremist Israeli actions such as the bombings of the Iraqi nuclear reactor and Beirut. This has led to a healthy debate as to where U.S. strategic interests really lie," he said.

Another way Islam has been politicised in the U.S. has been the distinction between "bad Muslims" and "good Muslims". Among the latter are the Afghan Mujahidin, whose image of good monotheists, largely similar to Christians, has been emphasised, coupled with praise for their brave confrontation of Soviet communists. While distinctions like these distort Islam and preclude an understanding of its comprehensive reality, they have also had the incidental positive effect of bringing out its affinities with Christian Western culture and engendering "a positive, healthy kind of curiosity" about Islam, Dr. Peck said.

Dr. Peck said that events in Iran, extremist acts by the Khomenei regime and the seizure of the hostages last year also contributed to the image of Islam in the American mind as a form of ignorant fanaticism, and reinforced negative stereotypes on



Dr. Malcolm Peck

execution and the oppression and domination of women. But he believes that the hostility created by Iranian actions was only temporary, and has now given way to healthy curiosity.

Dr. Peck believes that the antidote to stereotypes of fanaticism and the oppression of women is to portray Islamic practices and laws, which protect all members of society, as they really are. Increasing contact among women in the world and the proliferation of studies on women throughout the world will also serve to bring about a better understanding of the situation of women in the Middle East and their increasingly important roles.

The American scholar feels that one of the major phenomena contributing to a better understanding of Islam in America is the spread of Islam among Americans. There are at least 2 million Muslims in the United States now. Most are black, but larger numbers of white Americans are also adopting Islam.

When the black Islamic movement began about 50 years ago, it was largely a protest movement against white supremacy. It was

looked on askance by Muslims in the Middle East because it did not conform to orthodox Islam. But in recent years, the movement's links with the Muslim World have grown stronger as it began to draw closer to orthodox Islam.

Dr. Peck is also optimistic about another phenomenon pointing to a better understanding of Islam in America: the appearance of a new kind of scholarship presenting a fresh, objective and positive outlook on Islam. Characteristic of such research are books published by the Syracuse University Press such as Islam and Development. The book, in a series of chapters edited by Dr. John Esposito, tries to counter longstanding assumptions by social scientists that religion in general, and Islam in particular, have obstructed positive change; and promotes the idea that Islam can be a useful force in shaping change. "Such young and fresh scholarship is helping to explain the broader issues pertaining to Islam to a wider readership, not only to a limited handful of fellow scholars," Dr. Peck said.

In view of such positive indications and of a newly awakened

healthy interest in Islam among the American public, the Middle East Institute seems to have a fertile field for its activities. The institute's largest single activity is its annual conference in Washington, which attracts over 800 academicians, university teachers and businessmen with interests in the Middle East. This year's conference will discuss "Changing Patterns of American Relations with the Middle East", and the main speaker will be the well-known U.S. envoy to the Middle East Mr. Philip Habib.

The institute has also produced a kit of materials under the title "What is Islam?" to put Americans in touch with Islam. The kit includes a map of the world showing the areas in which Islam is practised, a glossary and a time chart using the Hijra calendar, listing important events in Islamic history and relating them to major events in Western civilisation. This kit has been made available to teachers and businessmen, and has been printed by the U.S. Commerce Department for distribution to foreign service personnel leaving for the Middle East. The institute has produced a supplementary audio-visual kit, including a film which broadly illustrates aspects of life in Islamic society.

The institute also sponsors a sizeable programme in continuing education and offers classes in Arabic and other languages in the evening, to enable working people to attend. Summer courses are offered to over 100 students every year. They are taught Arabic at three different levels by native speakers of Arabic. Other courses, including a wide range of subjects from Arabic calligraphy to Middle Eastern women, Arab culture, Middle Eastern literature and contemporary history, are also offered.

The institute has been instrumental in sponsoring trips for three groups of American university students, mostly graduate students, on tours of Arab countries.

Two years ago, the institute arranged a trip for a group of selected editors of smaller American newspapers to the Middle East. The institute feels that these small newspapers are neglected and should have the opportunity of exposure to Islamic culture, because collectively, they have a very large circulation among the provincial American populace, and hence play a significant role in

shaping U.S. public opinion. The institute would like to repeat this programme in the future.

The institute also publishes a quarterly journal, The Middle East Journal, which carries articles by a wide range of scholars and journalists on the contemporary Middle East. It publishes books on the Middle East such as one by the Iraqi-American scholar Majid Khaddouri on contemporary Middle East leaders. The book will be published this month, and will devote considerable attention to His Majesty King Hussein as a prominent Arab leader.

The recent establishment of the Committee to Honour the 14th Centennial of Islam (ICF) is, perhaps, one of the best indications of the increased interest in Islam in the United States. Like the Middle East Institute, the ICF is concerned with helping the American public to deepen its

understanding of Islam. It formed by a group of private citizens, and includes staff members of Islamic embassies and American and Muslim World scholars. One of its outgrowth national committees to honour centennial — a purely American body with 75 members. Dr. F is the president of the committee of directors.

The ICF is in the process of preparing for a large exhibition called "The Heritage of Islam", which will open in February 1982 in Houston and will show in a dozen American cities. The exhibition will feature art objects and old pieces illustrating all facets of Islamic culture and conveying the essence of unity pervading Islamic culture, as well as its rich diversity. They will also portray achievements of Islam and debt owed to them by Western civilisation.

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JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

- 5:30 Koran
- 5:45 Cartoon
- 6:00 Rainbow
- 6:20 Science Fiction
- 6:30 Battlestar Galactica
- 7:10 Local Programme
- 7:25 Local Programme
- 8:00 News in Arabic
- 8:30 Arabic Series
- 9:30 Cultural Seminar
- 10:15 Feature Film: The Grass is Greener
- 11:00 News in Arabic
- 11:10 Feature Film continues
- CHANNEL 6
- 6:00 French Programme
- 7:00 News in French
- 7:30 News in Hebrew
- 8:30 Comedy: Angie
- 9:00 Documentary: My Brother David
- 9:30 Variety Show
- 10:00 News in English
- 10:15 Feature Film: The Grass is Greener

RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM

- 7:00 Sign on
- 7:01 Morning Show
- 7:30 News Bulletin
- 7:40 Morning Show
- 10:00 News Summary
- 10:30 Eternal Jerusalem
- 11:00 Sign off
- 12:00 News Headlines
- 12:03 News Summary
- 13:03 Radioteque
- 14:00 News Bulletin
- 14:10 Instrumentals
- 14:30 Over a Cup of Tea
- 15:00 Concert Hour
- 16:00 News Summary
- 16:30 Instrumentals
- 16:30 Old Favourites
- 17:00 Melody Time
- 17:30 In Concert
- 18:00 News Summary
- 18:30 Play of the Week

- 19:00 News
- 19:30 Top Twenty
- 20:30 Morecambe and Wise Show
- 21:00 Classical Music
- 22:00 Close down

WORLD SERVICE 639, 720, 1143 KHz

- 04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Keynotes
- 04:45 Financial News 4:55 Reflections
- 05:00 World News: British Press Review 05:15 About Britain
- 05:30 New Ideas 05:40 Book Choice 05:45 The World Today
- 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Baker's Half-Dozen 07:00 World News: News about Britain 07:15 From the Weeklies 07:30 Theme and Variations 07:45 Network U.K. 08:00 World News: Reflections 08:15 Meet... 08:30 Ray Moore's Album
- 09:00 World News: British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Science in Action 10:15 About Britain 10:30 The Story Behind the Song 11:00 World News: News about Britain 11:15 New Ideas 11:25 The Week in Wales 11:30 Meridian 12:00 Radio Newsreel 12:15 Anything Goes 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News: Commentary 13:15 Network U.K. 13:30 Time Off 14:00 Saturday Special 15:00 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Saturday Special 16:00 World News: Commentary 16:15 Saturday Special 17:00 World News: Book Choice 17:15 Masters of Interpretation 17:45 Sports Round-Up 18:00 World News: News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsreel 18:30 Play of the Week: Traveller without Luggage 19:30 Play of the Week 19:45 Good Books 20:00 World News: Commentary 20:15 Play of the Week: For Services Rendered 20:30 From the Promenade Concerts 21:00 Short Story 21:15 Music for Wind Instruments 21:30 People and Politics 22:00 World News: From our own Correspondent 22:30 New Ideas 22:40 Reflections 22:45

Sports Round-up 23:00 World News: Commentary 23:15 Letterbox 23:30 Meridian

VOICE OF AMERICA

- GMT 03:30 The Breakfast Show: news on the hour and 28 min. after each hour 17:00 Weekend 18:00 Special English: news/words and their stories, feature, short stories 18:30 New York, New York 19:00 News and This Week 19:30 Press Conference USA 20:00 Special English: news/words and their stories 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 Weekend

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS:

- 7:30 Cairo
- 7:40 Gato (EA)
- 8:55 Agaba
- 9:30 Jeddah
- 9:40 Kuwait
- 9:45 Karachi, Dubai
- 9:50 Doha, Bahrain
- 10:00 Dhahran
- 10:05 Abu Dhabi
- 10:10 Beirut
- 11:05 Riyadh (SV)
- 11:40 Cairo (EA)
- 15:35 Kuwait (KAC)
- 16:30 Cairo
- 17:15 Chicago, N. York, Vienna
- 17:20 London (BA)
- 17:25 Copenhagen, Athens (SK)
- 17:40 Bucharest
- 17:45 Copenhagen, Athens
- 17:55 Cairo
- 18:00 London
- 19:00 Cairo
- 19:05 Amsterdam (KLM)
- 19:10 Cairo (EA)
- 19:50 Frankfurt
- 20:00 Beirut (MEA)
- 23:40 Cairo (EA)
- 23:55 Baghdad
- 24:55 London (BA)
- 01:00 Cairo

DEPARTURES:

- 3:45 Jeddah (SV)
- 5:15 Frankfurt (LH)
- 6:30 Beirut

- 7:00 Aqaba
- 8:25 Cairo (EA)
- 9:25 Beirut (MEA)
- 10:00 Frankfurt
- 10:45 Bucharest
- 11:10 Madrid, Casablanca
- 11:20 Tripoli, Tunis
- 11:30 Cairo
- 11:35 Geneva, Brussels
- 12:00 London
- 12:05 Cairo
- 12:05 Riyadh (SV)
- 12:30 Paris
- 12:40 Athens, Zurich (SR)
- 13:00 Cairo (EA)
- 16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
- 19:00 Kuwait
- 19:15 Riyadh (SV)
- 19:30 Jeddah
- 19:45 Baghdad
- 20:00 Cairo
- 20:15 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
- 20:30 Cairo (EA)
- 02:30 Rawalpindi (BA)

EMERGENCIES

- DOCTORS:
- Amman: Zuhdi Maraga 761-49, Tayseer Al Sa'di 77636
- Irbid: Ahmad Bishtawi 73925
- Zarqa: Tareq Hijjawi 85445
- PHARMACIES:
- Amman: Al Salam 26730, Al Jofa 77444
- Irbid: Falastine 2085
- Zarqa: Al Andalus (-)
- TAXIS:
- Taxina 44660, Al Neil 44433, Tariq 23024, Shmeisani 65294, Asem 66603

CULTURAL CENTRES

- American Centre 41520
- British Council 36147-8
- French Cultural Centre 37009
- Goethe Institute 41993
- Soviet Cultural Centre 44283
- Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
- Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
- Haya Arts Centre 65195
- Husseini Youth City 67181
- Y.W.C.A. 64251
- Amman Municipal Library 36111
- University of Jordan Library 84355/84366

SERVICE CLUBS

- Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
- Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
- Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
- Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

- Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 33316.
- Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.
- Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening

PRAYER TIMES

- Fajr 3:50
- Sunrise 5:15
- Dhuhr 11:30
- 'Asr 3:02
- Maghreb 5:40
- 'Isha 7:10

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

- Ambulance (government) 75111
- Civil Defence rescue 61111
- Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2
- Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3
- Police headquarters 39141
- Najdoh roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777
- Airport information (ALIA) 92205/92206
- Jordan Television 73111
- Radio Jordan 74111
- Firstaid, fire, police 199

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

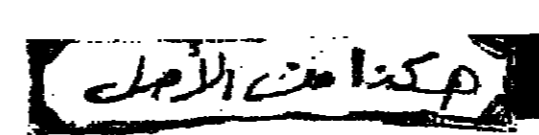
- Saudi riyal 98.6/99.1
- Lebanese pound 72.5/73.3

SYRIAN POUND

- Syrian pound 56.9/57.4
- Iraqi dinar 715/725.3
- Kuwaiti dinar 1186.6/1190.3
- Egyptian pound 371.7/381.6
- Qatari riyal 92.4/92.8
- UAE dirham 91.6/92.4
- Omani riyal 970.8/976.7
- U.S. dollar 332/334
- U.K. sterling 614.2/617.9
- W. German mark 144.3/145.4
- Swiss franc 168/169
- Italian lire (for every 100) 28.4/28.6
- French franc 59.5/60.3
- Dutch guilder 130.6/131.4
- Swedish crown 39.5/60.3
- Belgium franc 88.1/88.6
- Japanese yen (for every 100) 146.3/147.2

MARKET PRICES

- Fire headquarters 2300
- Cablegram or telegram 11
- Telephone: Information 12, Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 10, Overseas radio and satellite calls 17, Telephone maintenance and repair service 11
- Tomatoes 90
- Eggplant 200
- Potatoes (imported) 120
- Marrow (small) 250
- Marrow (large) 120
- Cucumber (small) 240
- Cucumber (large) 150
- Fagous 110
- Peas 300
- Okra (Green) 300
- Okra (Red) 300
- Muloukiyah 120
- Hot Green Pepper 180
- Cabbages 110
- Onions (dry) 110
- Garlic 700
- Carrots 130
- Beans 300
- Quince 180
- Guava 280
- Sweet Pepper 120
- Bananas 250
- Apples (Green) 340
- Apples (Red) 300
- Apples (local) 160
- Apples (Golden) 190
- Apples (Sturken) 80
- Melons 250
- Water Melons 230
- Plums (Red) 180
- Lemons 180
- Oranges (Valencia, Waxed) 210
- Grapes 250
- Figs 300
- Peash 430
- Pears 480
- Pomegranates 150
- Cauliflowers 130
- Pumpkin 150



**INTERNATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS**

**King to chair tennis federation**  
Sept. 18 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein has the honorary chairmanship of the Jordanian Tennis Federation. The federation was established in 1980, and is a member of the International Tennis Federation. Jordanian tennis players have participated in several local and international tennis tournaments. King Hussein decided to send six amateur players at his own expense for training, to establish six new tennis courts and to provide lighting for some old courts.

**Soviet ballet troupe performs**

Sept. 18 (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor last night witnessed the first performance in Amman of the ballet troupe of the Moscow Academy Musical Theatre at the Palace of Culture in the Youth City. The troupe performed the second act of the ballet "Swan Lake".

**WHAT'S GOING ON**

**Film**  
The French Cultural Centre in Jabal Luweibdeh, presents a play by Jean Renoir, "Elena et les hommes", at 7:30 p.m.

**Ballet**  
The Moscow Academic Musical Theatre performs at the Palace of Culture in Al-Husseini Youth City, at 8 p.m.

**Painting exhibition**  
The artist F. Al-Qadi, at the British Council.

**ARE YOU...**

...organising a play? Putting on a concert? Delivering a message? Organising any non-profit activity open to the public?

...do you have any kind of event to announce to the 'Times' readers? The What's Going On listing is open to receive entries, preferably written ones, in English or Arabic... free of charge.

...do you wish to be advertised in the 'Times'? Ads should be received at the Jordan Times office by hand or by mail, at least 24 hours before the start of the event.

**Italian Restaurant Hakooz**

Amman, Prince Muhammad Street, opposite City Bank Tel.: 42829

Management of the Italian restaurant Hakooz is pleased to announce that it is fully prepared to receive its guests for dinner on Fridays. Italian Chef P. Brandy is pleased to offer all kinds of Italian food including a variety of pizzas.

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3 bedrooms furnished apartment.  
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2 bedrooms furnished apartments.  
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**AL ZUHOUR STORES FOR TOYS**

King Hussein, Khalid Ibn Al Walid Street, opposite the High School, Amman announces that it has a new range of the most modern toys and sells all kinds of toys and MISTER BABY.

**TO LET**

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Contact Tel. 44183 from 12:00 to 7:00 p.m. daily

**Bonn to help agricultural work of JCO**

AMMAN, Sept. 18 (Petra) — Memoranda of technical cooperation in the activities of the cooperative movement between Jordan and West Germany were exchanged at the Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO) yesterday.

According to the papers, the West German government will send two experts to work at the JCO in agricultural engineering and agricultural economy.

West Germany will also give Jordan five agricultural tractors and their accessories, as well as the necessary equipment to help the JCO build a centre for agricultural machinery in the Madaba area.

JCO Director General Hassan Nabulsi signed the agreements for Jordan, and West German Ambassador in Amman Hermann Munz signed for his government.

**Haitham Goussous passes away from heart attack**

AMMAN, Sept. 18 (J.T.) — Mr. Haitham Goussous, director of the Office of Her Majesty Queen Noor and a prominent figure in the information field in Jordan, passed away in Vienna, Austria on Wednesday after a heart attack. His body will be returned to Amman on Saturday for a funeral service and burial on Sunday.

Her Majesty the Queen personally greeted Mrs. Samira Goussous, the widow of the deceased, upon the latter's arrival at Amman airport Thursday evening. The Queen accompanied Mrs. Goussous home, where she also paid her condolences to the Goussous family.

The deceased is survived by his parents, a brother and two sisters, his wife and his three children.

Born in Amman in 1940, Mr. Goussous was educated in Amman, Great Britain and the United States, and served in government posts during his entire professional life. He worked at the Ministry of Information, the Prime Ministry and the Office of Her Majesty the Queen. His professional life was paralleled by active efforts in several fields of special interest to him, including most notably children's educational and cultural affairs, and the protection and conservation of the environment. He was a leading member of the Friends of the Children Club and an active member of the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature.

**Former U.S. Jordan envoy named to post in Nigeria**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (J.T.) — President Reagan has announced his intention to nominate Mr. Thomas R. Pickering as U.S. ambassador to Nigeria.

Mr. Pickering was principal officer in Zanzibar and deputy chief of mission in Dar Es Salaam from 1967-1969. He was ambassador to Jordan from 1974-79.

In Washington from 1969-1973 he was deputy director of the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs, and from 1978-1981, assistant secretary of state for oceans and international environmental and scientific affairs.

**More beds for Irbid deaf mutes**

IRBID, Sept. 18 (Petra) — The Ministry of Social Development has decided to add a boarding section to the centre for deaf mutes in Irbid, to house 30 tenants.

The section will be opened next month. The present centre now houses 80 tenants.

**Cabinet meets Ma'an public**

MA'AN, Sept. 18 (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran and several ministers met with the citizens of Ma'an Governorate in an open session yesterday — one of a series of such meetings between the cabinet and the public in various governorates and districts, to determine the problems and needs of citizens.

The prime minister announced the government's allocation of JD 155,000 for Ma'an Governorate projects. JD 100,000 will be allocated to Ma'an Municipality, provided that the municipality spends from this sum JD 30,000 to establish a park, a children's library and playgrounds. JD 25,000 was allocated to support the projects of other municipalities in the governorate: JD 15,000 for charitable societies; JD 8,000 for mosques, and JD 7,000 for the sports clubs of the other municipalities.

Mr. Badran affirmed the government's eagerness to provide and develop public services in the governorate. He pointed out that the regional planning project for the southern region will secure full services for the governorate, and said studies on the first phase of the project has been completed. All studies related to the project are expected to be completed in September 1982, he said.

The prime minister said that television transmission in the area will be boosted next year, to enable the public to watch both channels 3 and 6. He said a relay station will be established in Ras Al Naqb to cover the outlying areas of the governorate.

Prime Minister Badran said drinking water supplies have reached most villages in the governorate, and by April next year, will have reached the rest of them.

He noted that the new cement plant being built in the south, to produce cement for export, will have a productive capacity of 2 million tonnes a year. He said the plant will contribute to the development of the area, and will create job opportunities for its citizens.

Mr. Badran also ordered the opening of a kindergarten in the town of Wadi Musa, to be provided with the necessary services.

The ministers of education, interior and public works, in addition to the Ma'an Governor Turki Al Hindawi, attended the meeting.

Mr. Hindawi, who spoke at the beginning of the meeting, presented a working paper detailing the needs of the governorate for public services in various areas. The mayor of Ma'an also spoke, and presented several demands pertaining to the city and the public services it needs.

The needs of the governorate for public services in various areas. The mayor of Ma'an also spoke, and presented several demands pertaining to the city and the public services it needs.

The mayor of Wadi Musa also submitted a paper, on the development of tourist services in the town, which is adjacent to the major tourist site of Petra.

An open discussion took place before the prime minister presented the government's programme.

**ACM trade experts due to meet**

AMMAN, Sept. 18 (Petra) — A meeting of experts on trade exchange from Arab Common Market (ACM) countries will begin in Amman tomorrow.

The panel of experts will discuss studies prepared by the general secretariat of the Council for Arab Economic Unity on economic indicators in ACM member states, and trends in foreign trade among the states.

**VILLAS, APARTMENTS, LAND**

Do you want to buy or rent a villa or an apartment? Do you want to buy or sell land?

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**TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION**

**INVITATION TO TENDER**

**NO. TCC 6/81**

**OUTSIDE PLANT AND TRANSMISSION WORKS**

The Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan invites the submission of tenders for the provision, installation, testing and commissioning, on a turnkey basis of:-

- 1. CATEGORY II: Local cables and related civil works, and/or
- 2. CATEGORY III: Transmission system and related power facilities

of the expansion of Urban Telephone Exchange and Transmission Network Project in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Participation in this tender is open to the nationals of the eligible source countries\* as defined in the Loan Agreement, September 25, 1980, between the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) of Japan and the Government of Jordan.

Tender documents and relevant instructions can be obtained from:

The Secretary of Tender Committee, TCC, Third Circle, Jabal Amman.

Against payment of a non-refundable fee of JD 300. The latest date for bid submission to TCC Headquarters in Amman is 14:00 hours on Sunday 15th Nov. 1981.

Tender documents include:

- Volume I: General Conditions of Tender and Contract, and Annex to Volume I
- Volume III: Technical Specifications for Outside Plant Facilities (Parts 1 & 2) and "Drawings for Outside Plant"
- Volume IV: Technical Specifications for Transmission System (Parts 1, 2 and 3)

\* NOTE: As for the eligible source countries, reference may be made to the Secretary of Tender Committee. A Copy of the List of Eligible Source Countries can be seen on the Notice Board at TCC Headquarters also.

Eng. Mohammad Shahid Ismail  
Director General

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Every Saturday Night  
Amman Sheraton Palace

**Jordan Electricity Authority Tender No. 41/81 Distribution Transformers**

Jordan Electricity Authority announces the availability of Tender Documents for Tender No. 41/81 for the design, manufacture, testing and delivery to Aqaba - Jordan of 109 Distribution Transformers 33/0.4 KV and 11/0.4 K.V. of rating 100-1500 KVA.

One set of Tender Documents can be collected from the following address:-

Jordan Electricity Authority - Tenders Section / Purchasing Dept. 5th Circle-Jabal Amman / at a non-refundable fee of JD 15 for one copy. JEA is prepared to send copies to Contractors outside Jordan against the transfer of the above shown fee.

The last day for receiving offers will be at 12.00 noon of Tuesday 27.10.1981 and to be submitted to Secretary of the Tendering Committee at the above address. Offers should be accompanied by a bid bond equal to 5 per cent of the tender price.

**FOR RENT**

Fully independent, unfurnished villa for rent. Beautifully located near university hospital. Three bedrooms, dining, living, reception rooms, Two terraces, three bathrooms, garden.

Call: Tel. 22801, from 9 a.m. - 4 p.m.

**DELUXE FLAT FOR RENT**

3 bedrooms, long American salon, large modern kitchen, 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, separate central heating unit with garage. Location: Jabal Amman, 2nd Circle, near Lebanese Embassy, opposite Adhahi Ka'ttan Co.

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INSURANCE

**JORDAN TIMES**  
**INSURANCE,**  
**SHIPPING,**  
**and**  
**TRANSPORT**  
**SUPPLEMENT**  
**1981**

الأمين والملاحة والنقل في الأردن  
produced by:  
**Naief Tarawneh**

# Insurance in Jordan: views and analyses

**Ahmad Abdul Khaleq :**

"The insurance business started in Jordan in the mid-1940s," Mr. Abdul Khaleq said. "The first firm to start operations was the Ledger Company, whose agent was the Ottoman Bank in Amman. The next, the Arab Insurance Company, was established in 1944 in Jerusalem, with a branch in Amman in 1950. In 1946 Al Shareq Insurance Agency for Insurance was established, followed in 1951 by the Jordan Insurance Company, which was the first purely Jordanian company to venture into this field.

"In 1956 the Jordanian Insurance Companies Association (JICA) was established, with the aim of organising insurance activities and launching cooperation among Jordanian insurance companies on the widest possible scale.

**Ra'ouf Abu Jaber :**

"I graduated from the American University of Beirut in June 1946 and decided to find a career in the insurance business," Mr. Abu Jaber said. "When I was in Jerusalem I met with Mr. Omar Hassan Sudki Al Dajani, who was then agent for Al Share Agency in Palestine. I succeeded in securing an agency for the Palestine office to deal in Amman with life insurance, the only type of insurance in demand here at that time.

"It was not possible to open the office here, however, until there was a *fatwa* -- a formal Islamic legal opinion stating that insurance can be accepted if it means the saving of money for the public.

"Soon afterwards we opened the office in the Abu Jaber building, the site of which is now located under the Central Cafe in downtown Amman.

**Sami Habiby :**

"There were only foreign insurance firms in Transjordan before 1948, with the exception of the Arabia Insurance Company in Amman. In the early Fifties the Jordan Insurance Company was established and in 1963 The Middle East Insurance Company.

"Before 1965 the only insurance law existing in Jordan was that which stipulated that each company should have a J.D. 3,000 deposit for every type of insurance it handles. By 1965, a new law of control of insurance operations was issued. It stipulated that all insurance policies should be issued in Arabic, except for marine insurance, since it is closely connected with international trade.

"The law also stipulated that the insurance companies should have

*Continued on page 5*

## H. Haddadin: Reinsurers are to blame

The Jordan Times conducted the following interview with Mr. Hani Haddadin, who has been working in the field of insurance for more than 20 years, and is today the director of a Jordanian insurance company.

The reason behind the current high competition among insurance companies in Jordan lies not in the recent increase in the number of firms, but rather in the facilities granted by international reinsurance companies to local companies and insurance agencies operating in Jordan, Mr. Haddadin said. This, he added, can be illustrated in the reinsurance of major projects that require huge sums of money.

However, international reinsurers are interested only in collecting the great number of premium since such premium yield considerable profits -- especially when used for investment, stressed.

Therefore, competition in the insurance business does not arise from the small local firms. But it is worth mentioning that the capacity of insurance firms plays a significant role in this area, he said.

Mr. Haddadin believes also that the lack of qualified staff in the insurance business is partially responsible for an atmosphere of unhealthy competition and speculation.

## AMERICAS NEW INSURANCE EXCHANGE

By Stewart Russell

MIAMI. *Reuters* Lloyd's of London, the world's most venerable insurance exchange, will soon have a rival with a guaranteed place in the sun.

As part of the rapid development of Miami as an international financial centre, plans are well advanced to open the insurance exchange of the Americas here in mid-1982.

The chief executive officer of the enterprise is Mr. Alan Teale, a 50-year-old English-

man with 28 years of experience in major league insurance -- most of it with Lloyd's.

He was chief executive of the British Insurance Brokers' Association until he joined the Miami venture on June 1.

"We were told he was the most knowledgeable person in the world about Lloyd's," said Mr. Stephen Arky, a Miami lawyer who is vice-chairman of the interim board of the new exchange.

Currently Mr. Teale works from a small office rented from Mr. Arky's firm, with only a secretary to assist him. But he

estimates his staff will grow to 20 or more by the time the exchange is ready for business.

After that, employees to be hired by underwriting syndicates and brokers will number in the hundreds and "a short time after opening it will be up in the thousands," Mr. Teale predicted.

He is looking for at least 40,000 square feet (3,700 square metres) of office space and checking out "an immense range of contacts." An estimated 1,500 organisations and

*Continued on page 5*

## Marine claims in Jordan: A real mess

By Nayef Tarawneh

One remarkable aspect of marine insurance in Jordan is that the ratio of claims paid to premium income is very high (87.5 per cent in 1978). Another is that the national companies' share of the claims paid is generally less than their share in premium income. This may indicate a policy of competition in the Jordan market (as well as in the UAE), planned by foreign companies and agencies.

These high claim rates

lead to the accumulation of a huge number of files on the desks of marine adjusters in the insurance companies, many of whom have had insufficient experience in the settlement of claims.

The high claim rates are attributed to many factors, among them limited facilities, the inexperienced labour force in Aqaba Port, inconsistent lading practices and the absence of an official system of tallies and

receipts. This adds to the other difficulties faced in pinpointing the parties liable for loss and damage; and create extended negotiations reams of "red tape".

Furthermore, congestion at Aqaba Port causes delays in unloading vessels, which is harmful and damaging to goods. This also forces the port authorities to leave large amounts of goods on

*Continued on page 5*

## Importance of insurance

By Samir Sawalha

**WHAT IS INSURANCE?** Insurance is protection, saving and investment.

"It protects you financially from any loss caused by an event beyond your control."

"It places you under an obligation to save year by year."

"It gives you the right to enjoy the benefit of a share of the profits made by the company."

**WHAT IS AN INSURANCE POLICY?** An insurance policy is a contract of indemnity in which the insurers indemnify the insured for the loss he sustains as a result of an event

covered by the insured policy. Insurance is divided into categories: Life and Non-Life. Life insurance is intimately connected with the nation's interest, because it is a means of alleviating the financial distress that death may bring, and a method of saving. Its importance to the community is recognised by the government, evidenced by the income tax given on premiums.

There are many types of insurance, but the most popular, especially in the Arab World, are the following.

1) **TERM POLICY:** This is

*Continued on page 5*

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INSURANCE

Inflation and Life Assurance

By Sa'ad Ta'ani

INFLATION is a world-phenomenon. Resulting for the most part from the increase in the price of raw materials, the insurance industry in Jordan, like the rest of the world, is suffering from the effects of inflation.

The effect of this cost increase on the relationship between costs and premium is that to allow for the increase in costs, the premium would have to be several times the basic table rate.

What are the ways to reduce these effects in developed and developing countries?

1. Inflationary interest rates and profit-sharing: Through past experience we have noticed that in most countries inflation is accompanied by rising interest rates. Of course, this increase is not sufficient to compensate for the rate of inflation, but in one way or another it is used to cover increasing costs.

As far as the insureds are concerned the usual type of policy - with a profit-sharing arrangement - compensates to a certain extent for the loss due to inflation.

2. Policy proliferation: In order to meet the need to make provisions for the future, it is common in times of inflation to take out supplementary cover. But policies with a rising scale of benefits can also be adopted.

What are the effects of inflation on life assurance?

Problems for the insured: The need of the insured to provide for the future is constant, benefits increasing due to the rise in currency value. The result is that life assurance is beginning to lose its attractiveness as a saving investment and trend towards property investment and term assurance is increasing.

Problems for the insurer: Assurance policies are being arranged on a "pay as you go" basis. Premiums payable during the policy period are fixed. The premiums are a fixed loading to costs, which cannot be reduced as costs increase.

Marine claims in Jordan

Due to the high claim rates in Jordan in the absence of offices for the insurance companies, the port situation is ideal for marine claims. It is well known that the port registers exempt employees and customers authorities any liability for negligence and misconduct of the reasons for

high claim rates in Jordan in the absence of offices for the insurance companies. To solve such dangerous problems, there should be fixed standards for a rapid clearance of goods. Another way of reducing claims is the intervention of the government and the combined efforts of port and customs authorities, the shipping companies and insurance

Abu Jaber:

Continued from page 1

In 1948, the head office instructed me to look after the interests of insured people who were displaced and had had to flee Palestine to Trans-Jordan because of the war. Soon afterwards the Amman office found itself facing a deluge of requests for fire, car and marine insurance due to the increase in imports.

Among the pioneers in the insurance business in Amman were Mr. R.T. Ledger, who was agent for Lloyds of London, Mr. Charlie Hakim and Mr. Najib Mansour, all of whom worked in the business in the 1950s. In 1960, the Abu Jaber agency ended all dealings with life insurance, and started offering car, marine, fire, burglary and other types of insurance, including coverage for the contracting business.

In 1970 Mr. Abu Jaber became the first Jordanian to be appointed member of the Lloyds agency in London, and the third Arab citizen to have membership in this renowned insurance firm. In the mid-1950s, the Abu Jaber agency, in cooperation with a number of insurance companies in

Insurance in Jordan

Amman, established the Jordanian insurance companies association, and Mr. Abu Jaber became its first board director for a seven-year term.

He said: "During my seven-year term as board director, I worked hard to improve the standard of the insurance business in Jordan, and to create an atmosphere of fair competition, partnership and cooperation among the various insurance companies in Jordan, whose effects are still felt today."

"Among the major problems facing the insurance business here is the great number of insurance companies which deal with a society that still has only a vague idea about the benefits of insurance. Another problem is the lack of well-trained staff to deal with the increasing number of car accidents resulting from bad driving, and the huge number of cars in the country."

Habiby:

regular and well-audited annual accounts for each type of insurance; and that the companies should possess a certain quantity of reserve funds of their own.

"A number of insurance firms have been established in Jordan since 1965, the last six of which appeared in 1980 - making the total number of national insurance companies 21, in addition to 11 Arab and foreign agencies. Of course, we consider this number to be far more than the

capacity of the local market; they can handle business with a far bigger community and a larger volume of premiums.

"This will become clear if we take into consideration that the total non-life insurance premiums in Jordan in 1980 amounted to J.D. 13,000,929 and life assurance premiums were J.D. 2,109,000. Taking into account that Jordan's total population is barely above 2 million, we find the per capita premium to be no more than J.D. 6 for general insurance, and J.D. 1 for life insurance. These are regarded as poor figures compared with many other communities.

Supposing these premiums to have been distributed equally between all insurance companies operating here, the average share of each company will be J.D. 400,000. This figure is a very poor one, and underlines the fact that the number of insurance companies here is designed to serve a market far bigger than that of Jordan."

In reply to a question about contracts of reinsurance with non-Jordanian business firms, Mr. Habiby said that this policy is in harmony with the principle of sharing the risks, through interrelations, with the foreign insurance market; and this safeguards Jordan's national wealth.

"We believe that Jordan should maintain a good reputation in the insurance business around the world," he said. "Failing that, the country would not be able to cover large risks relating to its big projects, nor would it be able to safeguard many of its own interests."

AMERICAS NEW EXCHANGE

Continued from page 1

wealthy individuals have expressed interest in joining the venture as investors or brokers with a vision of lucrative commissions.

An insurance exchange permits its members to pool their resources to provide policies they could not afford to write individually - insurance of oil fields, fleets of jumbo jets and skyscraper buildings, for example.

It also takes reinsurance, a process by which companies that have written the original policy sell pieces of it to others, spreading the risk and raising cash for new ventures at the same time.

It simplifies documentation and cuts costs by having all parties involved - syndicates, brokers and administrators under one roof.

Until recently, however, state legislatures, which regulate the domestic insurance industry, did not approve insurance exchanges in the United States.

In part, this reflected domestic insurance companies' fears of increased competition. As the cost of insurance risks have soared with inflation and fuel prices, however, the idea of exchanges in which costs can be shared has caught on.

Mr. Teale aims to start with about 20 syndicates - groups of investors or companies - to underwrite direct insurance or reinsurance, most of it to be international and institutional rather than domestic

Abdul Khaleq:

"The insurance business has developed tremendously over the past few years," he said, "which prompted the Ministry of Industry and Trade to open a special directorate to control the work of insurance companies. Since then the JICA has been cooperating with this directorate, further to develop the insurance business."

"Back in 1965, with a total of 25 local insurance companies and foreign insurance agencies in Jordan, the first law regulating the insurance business was formulated. The law stipulated that all Jordanian imports and Jordanian assets should be insured by locally operating insurance agencies and companies."

"Everything went well for the insurance business in Jordan until 1975, when it became evident that a number of insurance companies had begun to undertake irresponsible activities, which temporarily called for a number of reinsurance companies to withdraw from the local market, and discouraged others from venturing into the country."

Among the major problems facing the insurance business here, according to Mr. Abdul Khaleq, is the lack of proper "insurance-mindedness". This was the main reason that prompted the Ministry of Industry and Trade's insurance directorate to call for the issuance of insurance policies in Arabic. It was thought this would help solve the problem, and a result the Jordanian Insurance Companies Association has requested Arab insurance companies in other countries to supply it with policies written in Arabic.

Ghaleb Abu Qoura:

our registers and views are in your hands

The Jordan Times interview with Mr. Ghaleb Abu Qoura was characterised with accurate information and his registers contained detailed data on insurance companies operating in Jordan, and statistics connected with their profits, claims, scope of operations, production, as well as the rate of profits realised by international insurance firms, which deal with the local companies, over the past five years.

Concerning the condition of the Aqaba Port, Mr. Abu

Qoura said that the port at present is witnessing a congestion and a state of unprecedented confusion.

"These problems that plague the port adversely affect the operations of importers and local and foreign insurance companies. Mr. Abu Qoura said.

"They can be solved provided that concerned people have good and genuine intentions for serving their country," Mr. Abu Qoura added.

SORRY...

All insurance company's manager, were extremely cooperative as we were preparing for this supplement except for one small gentleman. When we visited him in his very well-decorated office, and in the presence of his beautiful secretary, this small manager told us: "I'm sorry; I've no time to waste in talking to newspapers."

However, this gentleman is excused, as it seems he may thought us to represent one of his numerous claimants.

LOSSES NOT COVERED BY AN ORDINARY MARINE POLICY

- Wilful misconduct or default of assured. Delay, even if caused by peril insured against. Inherent vice of subject-matter. Wear and tear inevitable not fortuitous. Sweat damage. Petty theft and pilferage. Ordinary leakage and breakage. Damage by vermin and rats. Machinery damage not proximately caused by maritime perils. Sentimental damage.

Importance of Insurance...

Continued from page 1. Insurance coverage of personal possessions might cripple an individual, and large commercial and industrial undertakings could not operate, as banks would not be prepared to finance them.

ACCIDENT: Accident insurance is very wide in scope, comprising as it does all classes of insurance besides life, marine and fire. The main classes of accident insurance are:

PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS: Covers death, loss of limbs, temporary and total disablement, weekly benefit as a result of accident and/or sickness.

1) FIDELITY GUARANTEE: Covers loss by reason of dishonesty of a named employee holding a position of trust.

2) EMPLOYEE LIABILITY: Covers injuries to employees during work.

3) PUBLIC LIABILITY: Provides an indemnity for legal liability in respect of bodily injuries and accident damage to property of members of the public.

4) BURGLARY: Covers burglary, housebreaking and sometimes larceny.

5) ALL RISKS: Provides cover for valuable items against loss due to any circumstances.

6) MONEY: Provides cover for money while in transit or in safe.

7) MOTOR: This is the largest class of accident insurance. It has wide application to the users of all motor vehicles to provide security against their legal liability to third parties.

There are three kinds of motor coverage:

a) Third party: Covers the legal liability of the insured towards third parties.

b) Fire & Theft: Covers loss and/or damage to insured's vehicle as a result of fire or theft.

c) Comprehensive: Covers (a) and (b) above, in addition to any damage to insured's vehicle as a result of collision or overturning.

9) ENGINEERING: Covers breakdown of steam boilers, lifts, hoists and cranes, electrical plant and engines.

10) GLASS: Covers breakage of all types of glass due to accident.

11) LIVESTOCK: Provides protection against loss of animals by death due to accident or disease.

JORDAN EAGLE INSURANCE CO. LTD. ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE - LIFE - FIRE - MARINE - MOTOR - ACCIDENT. JORDAN EAGLE INSURANCE CO. LTD. Tel. 30700, 25995 P.O. Box 9194 Amman -

UAP - FIRE - MOTOR - MARINE - ACCIDENT. GENERAL AGENTS IN JORDAN: ARAB SERVICE & AGENCIES CO. Tel: 24073. P.O. Box 859 Tlx: 21487 ASACO Amman - Jordan

UAP... International Insurance Monitor published a special issue on the 50 largest companies in western Europe, based on their consolidated net income for financial year of 1978. The UAP ranked third. In January 1981 the

# INSURANCE

## JORDAN EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY

Jordan Eagle Insurance Company was established in 1976. The present board of directors includes Societe National De Assurances, Eagle Star Insurance Co., Hamdi and Ibrahim Manco Company, Mr. Kamal Dajani, Mr. Manuel Yacoub Sabella, Mr. Mohammad Abdul Rahim Jardaneh and Mr. Munir Nasif Khoury.

### Eagle plans

"Eagle" plans embody a number of modern insurance policies specially designed for those enjoying life. They are the result of blending productive investment with genuine protection, founded on modern concepts and a profit-sharing principle.

One detects in Eagle's plans a dynamic investment and family assurance. The elements of investment take the form of annual shares which accumulate in Eagle's portfolio to be invested effectively, and benefit Eagle's policy-holders.

Eagle's pioneering plans embody a new concept of security through investments—a plan developed by the giant Eagle Star Insurance Company of Britain, which holds

over £1 billion worth of real assets, with more than 150 years of experience behind it.

The Jordan Eagle Insurance Company is now introducing the British company's systems and plans in Jordan—offering the most efficient services and the best guarantees. Effective contribution towards developing Jordan's economy remains the major aim of the Amman-based Eagle Company.

In old age, one can face the grim prospect of a poor, humiliating life depending on what others dole out to him; or one can enjoy a decent, self-satisfied life, guaranteed through a life insurance policy, thus reaping the fruits of sensible and farsighted investment.

### NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

(Agent: Mr. Tawfiq Kawar)

The Jordan department was established in 1981, with Mr. Samir E. Kawar as its Manager.

New India Assurance Company is active in all classes of insurance except life.

The Jordan department is independently registered under the control of Insurance law, and operates from a separate building. A head office representative from Bombay is permanently stationed in Amman.

Mr. Tawfiq Kawar is also vice-chairman and among the principal shareholders of the Jordanian-registered United Insurance Company, of which New India Assurance Company is also a shareholder.

### The United Insurance Company

The company established in 1972, and was the fourth insurance company to be registered in Jordan. The United Insurance Company, with a JD 250,000 capital, maintains the best links with international insurance agencies around the world, particularly with Lloyds, Swiss Reinsurance and Munichy. It also has strong business links with the Romanian Adas Company.

Perhaps the company's dynamism and strength are manifested in its undertaking the biggest insurance operation in the country's history, that of the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company's expansion project for \$200 million.

The Jordan Insurance Company has constructed a seven-storey building on King Hussein Street, and its office now occupy the entire second floor of the building.

### Al Sharq Insurance Agency

Al Sharq is one of the biggest insurance firms. The agency was established as a French-Arab

joint venture in 1931, and in 1956, became totally Arab-owned.

This year Al Sharq Agency celebrated its 50th anniversary.

Al Sharq Agency insurance company was registered in Jordan in 1947 and now has annual premiums totalling some \$60 million.

The agency's board chairman is Mr. Ra'ouf Abu Jaber.

### MIDDLE EAST INSURANCE CO. LTD.

The Middle East Insurance Company was established in 1963 by young (at the time) Jordanian businessmen who felt the need in the Jordan market for a national Jordanian insurance company to operate besides the single Jordanian company that was operating then.

Although there was no law for the control of insurance in Jordan at that time, still the company was registered as a public shareholding company, with an authorised share capital of J.D. 150,000 and a paid-up capital of J.D. 20,000.

The Jordan Control of Insurance Law came into force in 1965, and set the minimum capital requirement of a Jordanian company at J.D. 100,000. The company had to comply with this law and increase its paid-up capital, in 1965, to JD 100,000. Later, in 1973, the paid-up capital was raised to JD 150,000, in 1975 to JD 200,000.

The loss of the West Bank in 1967 had a greatly adverse effect on the company, as it lost its business and some of its assets there. This prompted the management of look for new markets, and thus it opened a branch office in Dubai in 1969, a branch in Lebanon in 1972, one in Abu Dhabi in 1977 and recently, near the end of 1980, a branch in Saudi Arabia. Unfortunately the 1975 civil war in Lebanon forced the company to halt its operations there, again with loss of business and some assets. The Lebanese activities are still at a standstill and no one can predict when they may be resumed.

Despite the many setbacks that the company has faced, including the unrest of 1970 in Jordan, it has achieved continuous but slow, well-founded progress. Selection of business and a slow but sure progress is a policy which the company has followed, and is still pursuing, in a local market which was flooded by a number of insurance companies which a small market like Jordan's cannot hold or need—the number of

insurance companies operating in the market at present being 21 Jordanian and 13 Arab and foreign firms.

The company is one of the few Jordanian companies that undertook life business since it started writing insurance in 1963, and is still promoting this kind of insurance in Jordan. Furthermore, a major feature of the company's relationship with the international insurance community is that it has kept its main professional reinsurance throughout, without any change.

### THE JORDAN INSURANCE COMPANY

The Jordan Insurance Company was established in Jordan in 1951 as a Jordanian shareholding company. The company deals with all types of insurance and reinsurance, and has business dealings with reinsurance firms in Britain, Europe and the Arab World.

The Jordan Insurance Company has branches in Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Kuwait, Dubai and Abu Dhabi and operates through agents in the London international insurance market. In 1960 the company opened a life assurance branch.

At the time of its establishment the company had a capital of only JD 100,000; but now its paid-up capital is JD 400,000.

The company's capital and premiums are invested in major Jordanian industrial projects, in government bonds and in real estate. It has also invested in buildings at the First and Third Circles of Jabal Amman.

The total capital invested in stock and real estate now stands at JD 230,000. The company also plans to invest in other Jordanian projects in the near future.

The company's board of directors includes Mr. Jawdat Sha'sha'a, (president); Mr. Abdul Rahman Abou Hassan; Mr. Isam Budeir; Mr. Sa'id Malas; Mr. Shihadeh Twal; Mr. Marwan Madi; Mr. Ahmad Abdul Khaleq (also the company's general manager), and Mr. Khalidoun Abu Hassan (vice manager).

The company announced a few days ago the start of training courses for marine officers and engineers on maritime navigation. The trained staff will afterwards be employed to man the company's 60-piece commercial fleet.

It is estimated the 108 trainees will be recruited annually to join the fleet, which still has 1,700 command posts to fill.

The company last year realised a net profit of 20 million Kuwaiti dinars, in comparison with the previous two years, when the company sustained a KD 10 million loss.

The company's profits last year were made under Arab management.

The company is represented in Jordan by the Kuwait Shipping Agencies, which has a special claims section, reputed for its integrity and speedy settlement.

### JORDAN GULF INSURANCE COMPANY

The Jordan Gulf Insurance Company (JGIC) is a share-holding company with a joint Arab capital of JD 2 million. The shareholders are Jordanians living here and abroad, as well as a number of non-Jordanian individuals and economic and business concerns in other Arab states.

The company was registered with the Ministry of Industry and Trade on Aug. 26, 1980 under No 143. On April 19, 1981, the company's constituent assembly held its first general meeting to elect a board of directors composed of nine members, including three Kuwaiti nationals. The board members are:

Mr. Ibrahim Al Ayed (chairman and general manager), Mr. Issa Bahman (deputy chairman), Sheikh Ibrahim Du'eij Al Sabah, Mr. Abdul Muhsein Al Asfoor, Mr. Jalal Al Bustami, Mr. Mussa Barakat, Mr. Rajab Al Barghouthi, Mr. Mazin Al Ayed and Mr. Khalid Al Jineoni.

The company started operations on July 1, 1981, and underwrites all types of insurance except life assurance, which the company intends to include in the future.

The company has set itself certain objectives, which include effective participation in solving insurance problems in Jordan, and raising the standard of the insurance business in theory and practice based on modern and scientific principles. To achieve these aims the company has drawn up a basic and balanced system in dealing with customers, to safeguard the public interest.

The company is aiming at further boosting the Jordanian economy through investing capital in public and private projects. Furthermore, the company will invest in pan-Arab projects with the purpose of enhancing inter-Arab economic cooperation.

### UNION DES ASSURANCES

#### DE PARIS

THE UAP group is made up of three leg-

ally independent companies, each of them dealing with a specific line of business.

— UAP Life, a stock company with a paid up capital of FF 50,000,000.-


— UAP Fire and General, a stock company with a paid-up capital FF 350,000,000.-

— UAP Capitalization a stock company with a paid up capital of FF 18,000,000.-

The group's unity is insured by the UAP Economic Interest Grouping (G.I.E.), formed between the three companies.

In addition to these three companies another, the Societe Central Union des Assurances de Paris, was created in 1973 to implement the group's employment shareholding plan.

UAP has regional offices everywhere in France and operates in Europe and in many other parts of the world through an important network of branches and subsidiaries. This as well as agreements concluded with other international groups enables UAP to cover risk anywhere in the world. *Continued on page 7*



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ش.م.ل

**Arabia Insurance Company Ltd.**  
S. A. L.  
Est. 1944  
تأسست عام ١٩٤٤

تتعاون كافة أنواع التأمين

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HEAD OFFICE: Arabia House Phoenicia St. Beirut. Tel. 363610, P.O. Box: 11-2172. TLX: 21016-LE, Cable address for Beirut and all Branches: ARABIA CO

الفروع: الاردن، البحرين، الكويت، قطر، المملكة العربية السعودية، دبي، ابو ظبي، الشارقة، رأس الخيمة، سلطنة عمان.

BRANCHES: Jordan, Kuwait, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Oman Sharjah, Ras El Kheimeh.

JORDAN BRANCH: Amman Centre, Jabal Amman, First Circle. Tel. 43740, 44334, 44335 TLX: 22370 ARABIA. P.O. Box: 543

The present economy has been characterised by inflationary tendencies and in order to reduce the effect of inflation on life assurance contracts



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وَرَجَّحَ

للبيرموك للتأمين

شركة اليرموك للتأمين وإعادة التأمين المحدودة

العبدلي، بناية شرف ت ٢١٠٣٤ ص.ب ١٨٢٠٢٢ - عمان

**YARMOUK INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE CO. LTD.**  
Abdaly, Sharaf Bldg. Tel. 21034, P.O. Box 182022

**THE NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD**

شركة التأمين الوطنية الساهمة المحدودة

شركة مساهمة أردنية برأس مال أردني صميم

هاتف رقم: ٢٢٨١٩ - ٢١٩٧٩ - ٢٢٨٢٦

تلکس: ٢١٢٠٩ (ناسور)

ص.ب: (١١٥٦)

مركزها الرئيسي: شارع الملك حسين

عمارة ابوالرغف

عمان - الأردن

تؤمن لساوطين اوسع واشتمل خدمات التأمين


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HEAD OFFICE KING HUSSEIN STREET ABU-RAGHEB BLDG. P.O BOX 6156 AMMAN JORDAN TELEPHONE 21979, 38369, 23869 TELEX: 21309 NATSUR JO.

All Classes of Insurance Except (life)

Head Office King Hussein Street Tel. 22186 (3 Lines) P.O. Box 279 - AMMAN Hashemite Kingdom Of Jordan Cables: JORDICO Telex No. 21486 JIC Jo



المكتب الرئيسي شارع الملك حسين تليفون ٢٢١٨٦ (٣ خطوط) ص.ب ٢٧٩ عمان المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية كوابل: جوردكو تليكس ٢١٤٨٦ ج.ب

**شركة التأمين الأردنية المساهمة المحدودة**

**Jordan Insurance Co. Ltd.**

BRANCHES & AGENCIES IN: U.A.E. ABU DHABI, DUBAI, AL SHARJAH) under AL AN establishment LEBANON, KUWAIT, SAUDI ARABIA, RIYADH, JEDDAH, KHOBAR, OMAN & U.K. LONDON

فروع وكالات الشركة خارج المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية: أبو ظبي، دبي، الشارقة، الكويت، السعودية، الرياض، جدة، الخبر، عمان، أم القيوين، الإمارات العربية المتحدة

جميع أنواع التأمين وإعادة التأمين

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE

مكدهات الأمل

# INSURANCE

## Yarmouk Insurance and Reinsurance Company

The Yarmouk Insurance and Reinsurance Company was registered on May 14, 1980 under the number 138 as a public shareholding company. It had JD 666,408 of paid-up capital, distributed among about 1,300 shareholders — the maximum held by any one shareholder being three per cent of the firm's capital.

From the beginning, Yarmouk was dealing with all classes and branches of insurance and reinsurance, with special activities in life assurance and Health Insurance.

The company's board of directors includes Dr. (Haldoun Al Baher (Board Chairman), Mr. Hani Haddadin (vice chairman), Mr. Bassam Malas (member), Eng. Ali Abu Ragheb (member); Eng. Awni Al Saket (member); Al Mashreq Building Materials Company (representative Eng. Mohammad A. Abu Hassan); Mr. Yousef I. Taher (member), and Mr. Ali Nsour (member). The company's general manager is Mr. Hani Haddadin and deputy general manager is Mr. Kamel Al Juhud.

Although The Yarmouk Insurance and Reinsurance Company is newly established, it has already a good reputation both outside and inside Jordan. Its staff are obviously interested in insurance as a field of services that depends upon science, studies and planning rather than merely on competition and sugar-coated words.

## National Insurance Company

National Insurance Company was established in 1965 with a declared capital of JD 0,000, whose shareholders are all Jordanian citizens.

The company's board of directors includes: Mustafa Abu Qurah (board chairman), Mr. Khalil Abu Ragheb (vice chairman), Mr. George Ikssian (Member), Mr. Abdul Rahman Abu Ragheb (member), Mr. Rashad Barajakly (member) and Mr. Ghaleb Abu Qurah (member of General Manager).

Its managers are: Mr. Ghaleb Abu Qurah, Mr. George K. Ballan (Deputy Manager), Mr. Khaled Abu Qurah (Assistant Manager) and Mr. Saleem Abu Assaf (General Accountant).

The company's principal Banks are the Jordan National Bank, the Arab Bank Ltd, the

Bank of Jordan, the Housing Bank, the Cairo-Amman Bank, Bank of Credit and Commerce International, Griudlays Bank, the Jordan Islamic Bank and Petra Bank.

The National Insurance Company, which transacts all kinds of insurance, has branches and agents all over Jordan. The Marka Traffic Department office is manned by Mr. Issa Jamous; in Irbid there are Messrs Ahmad and Khalil Hijazi; in Aqaba, Dar Sultan Company; in Ma'an, Mr. Issam Abu Taweeleh; in Salt, Mr. Ahmad Abu El Samn; in Zarqa, Mr. Nayef Al Hmoud and Mr. Issa Jamous, and in Karak, Mr. Jamal Ahmad Al Karaki.

The company's auditors are Talal Abou Ghazaleh and company, Amman.

## ARABIA INSURANCE COMPANY

ARABIA INSURANCE COMPANY was established in 1944 to meet the need for insurance services in the Arab World.

A group of economists and financiers who lived in Jerusalem at that time developed the idea of establishing a 100 per cent Arab Insurance Company, which they later registered with a capital of 100,000 Palestine pounds. Company shares were soon afterwards offered to the public in Arab countries, and the offer received an overwhelming response — which called for increasing the company's capital to PP 125,000, and later in 1954 to PP 150,000.

The Amman office was opened in July 1950, and in 1963 the company's general assembly decided to turn the firm into a Lebanese enterprise under the name of the Arabia Insurance Company, with a capital of

2.5 million Lebanese pounds.

Arabia's board members are: Mr. Emile Shukri Baroudi (chairman), Mr. Badr Sa'id El Fahoum (deputy chairman and general manager), Dr. Charle Nakhou (member), Suleiman Tannous and Sons Ltd. (member, Mr. Fouad Mahmoud Al Sa'id (member), Mr. Khaled Shouman (member, Mr. Abu Al Wafa Al Dajani (member, Mr. Mahmoud Baydoun (member), Al Mashreq Investment Company (member, Mr. Shaker Al Ass (member, Mr. Munib Al Masri (member) and Mr. Farouk Jabri (member). The company's deputy general manager is Mr. Francis Alonzow, and the general manager's assistants are: Mr. Edmoun Jbarah, Mr. Antoine Mayla, Mr. George Mansour, Mr. Elias Sa'adeh and Mr. No'man Al Adem.

# THE NEW SEA PIRATES

There are two known types of shipping companies:

a. International companies which operate along regular sea-lines and act with prudence, discretion and responsibility, to deliver shipments to legitimate owners at every port of entry. These companies are credited with long-reputed shipping history

and enjoy a prestige rightly acquired over the years. Naturally such companies charge high freight rates.

b. Different assortments of companies or freighters, the types normally owned by nationals of certain well-known countries. Such freighters carry shipments at lower cost, setting sail from different ports, but are not

committed to follow regular routes or meet fixed dates. They have no international identification, and consequently are not expected to display responsibility for their maritime activity beyond the boundaries of the country where their licences were originally issued. It is among such freighters that new sea piracy operations are carried out.

Arabian Gulf merchants are known to have frequently engaged the services of the latter type of freighters, in the hope of benefiting from their cheap rates and a speedy delivery of goods.

Since such freighters are not confined to certain ports, they normally set sail towards their destinations as soon as their cargoes are safely loaded on board. But it often happens that the owner of the vessel arranges an act of piracy with an accomplice — usually one who hires the ship from him for a legally specified period of time. Then the accomplice sets sail to a seaport that ships goods to Gulf merchants and declares the start of a trip to one of the Gulf ports, thus attracting Gulf importers to engage his services — of course paying the freight charges in advance. The ship's proprietor receives from his accomplice (the hirer) part of the paid charges, on the supposed understanding that the rest will be paid once the goods have been delivered.

The hired vessel then sets sail, and the hirer deliberately causes delay in the delivery of goods at a number of Gulf ports, stalling for time. Once the legal lease of the ship expires, its owner lays claim to the remaining portion of charges and demands the return of his vessel while the hirer continues to procrastinate and delay payment on the pretext that he has not received his charges from the customers, eventually declaring himself bankrupt.

In this case, according to international maritime law — established in the 1920s by nations with long-time imperialist powers — the vessel's owner can regain control of his ship and the cargo on board.

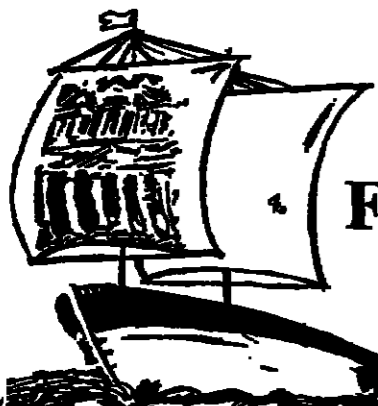
Before the courts considering such a case, the hirer declares his bankruptcy, claiming that the cargo's owners have not paid him the freight charge. According to procedure, local newspapers of the owner's country publish the names of cargo owners requesting them — through a court order — to report to the courts within one month to settle the issue. On the expiry of the fixed month, the court grants the shipowner the right to sell the cargo by auction in order to obtain the freight charge, and the hirer of the freighter is normally acquitted by that court since no merchant has yet laid claim to the cargo or filed a case against him during the one-month period.

All this is being done while the importers await the arrival of their goods. After waiting for a month or two, these importers start contacting the exporter, who informs them that the goods have long since been shipped. Their next step is to enquire about the fate of the freighter, and some merchants on discovering that it has been impounded and the goods sold, raise the case with the owner's country's courts.

But years may elapse without any result, and consequently the importers are driven to despair.

The whole case is therefore nothing but a fraud, a collusion between the vessel's owner and the hirer who collects the goods at one port and returns with the ship and cargo to the ship's home port, where they are impounded by court order. The case is settled by local maritime law, which grants the shipowner rights and privileges — in effect a free hand in pursuing piracy unrestricted and out of the reach of outside justice.

# SHIPPING



## PETRA NAVIGATION & FORWARDING AGENCIES CO.

WHITE STAR BUILDING - ABDALY

## PETRA NAVIGATION AGENCIES CO.

AMMAN - AQABA - JORDAN

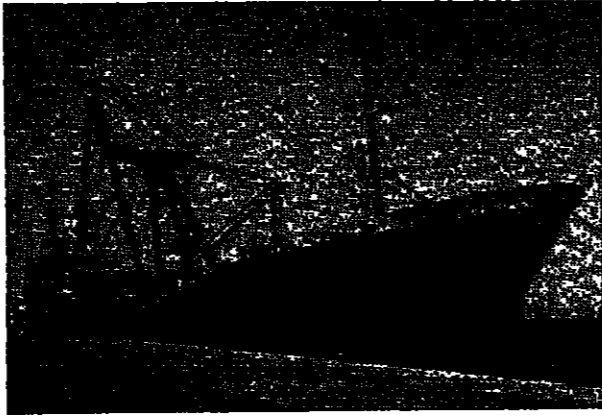
SHIPPING AGENTS - BROKERS - FORWARDERS

### AMMAN

Tel. 62421-62527  
P.O. Box 8362  
Cable "PETRA" Amman  
Tlx. 21755 PETRA JO  
White Star Bldg.

### AQABA

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BEIRUT

P.O. BOX 4230 TLX 20865 TEL 352525, 250484

BUCHAREST

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TEL 159495, 148481

BOMBAY

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# SHIPPING



## AMIN KAWAR & SONS

THE Company was founded in 1946 by the late Amin Kamel Kawar in partnership with his three sons, Kamel, Tawfiq, and Rukny. After Amin passed away in 1965 and Rukny in 1973, the Company was re-registered in October 1974 as a General Ordinary Company with some partners having limited liability.

With a fully paid up capital of JD. 90,000, an equal sum as reserve and assets exceeding JD 2.5 million, Amin Kawar & Sons ranks among the leading privately owned companies in Jordan and employs more than 150 people in its wholly-owned branches and departments.

The Chairman/Managing Director is Mr. Tawfiq Kawar LL.B (University College, London), Barrister-at-Law. The General Director is Mr. Kamel Kawar, Mining Engineer, Camborne School of Mines; Master's degree in Geology, University of

Arizona, U.S.A. The other director is Mrs. Laila Hourani (nee Kawar), B.A., Beirut University. She is the wife of Mr. Hanna I. Hourani.

Amin Kawar & Sons owns shares in many leading public companies including Jordan Phosphate, Arab Bank Ltd. Cairo-Amman Bank, Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co., Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Jordan Electricity Co. etc.

**Principal Activities**  
SHIPPING (General Manager, Mr. Khalil Andoni)

Established in 1955, this is the firm's largest department. It is involved in ship agency work and represents leading regular lines operating from various parts of the world. It handles a large part of the traffic in Aqaba. It is also active in chartering and in forwarding and clearing cargo from Aqaba port to inland destinations and to neighbouring countries; mainly Iraq and

the northern areas of Saudi Arabia.

The department has an interest in the Heavy Haulage Co., Ltd, Amman which owns several low-bedded trailers with capacities ranging between 120 and 200 tons each. It also owns and operates ten barges ranging between 450 and 640 tons totalling 5,500 tdw. All these are the "ro-ro" type with back-up tugs and launches. As agents of Jugoinpekt of Belgrade, the company also undertakes cargo superintendence.

The Company employs a leading marine superintendent who conducts marine and other surveys on behalf of Germanischer Lloyd, Hamburg and NKK-Tokyo. The company thus acts as agents for these two classification societies.

## ABU ZEID AND NAZZAL

Abu Zeid and Nazzal was the first firm to operate at Aqaba Port, in the early 1950s. This firm was in charge of loading and unloading operations early as 1949, and until 1967. The

firm employed 500 workers and staff, and thanks to the vast experience it had acquired in handling similar operations at Haifa seaport, work at Aqaba went on smoothly.

Abu Zeid and Nazzal were agents for the first freighter to arrive at Aqaba - Euxine, of the Helka line.

At present Abu Zeid and Nazzal are agents for the biggest international sealines, such as Cunard Brockle Bank in western Europe and N.Y.K., C.C. Line, in addition to sub-branches elsewhere.

The firm plans to employ modern communication media to link its various branches with its freighters at sea, with the purpose of promoting their services, and it is also introducing containerised shipping.

Abu Zeid and Nazzal enjoy a good reputation for their remarkable speed in handling shipping procedures and delivering goods, owing to vast experience in this field.

The firm's General Manager, Mr. Hussein Khrino, is a member of the Ports Corporation and vice president of the Jordan National Shipping Lines Company.

# INSURANCE AND SHIPPING

BY T. GARGOUR & FILS  
CLAIMS DEPARTMENT

The shipping agent's dilemma is that he is bound to protect his shipping principals while keeping good relations with the claimants. The main difficulty on one hand is the claimants' ignorance of insurance and maritime law, and on the other, ambiguity in the maritime law itself. The problems are further exacerbated when the responsibility of each party is not very clear, and when one party tries to shun its responsibilities.

The first step to be taken to clear up this confusion is the adherence of Jordanian maritime law to one or the other of the international Maritime Conventions, to enable claimant, insurer and the shipping agent, to use common principles to solve their problems.

The agent is basically an intermediary between the insurance company and the shipping line, and thus cannot be held respons-

ible for any losses or damages, except those that come within his duties as agent. The insurance company, on the other hand, is directly responsible towards the claimant, and has to satisfy this claimant according to his policy, before finally claiming, in its turn recovery from the agent. Within this circle, two main difficulties arise: first is the absence in our maritime law of stipulations as to the extent of the carrier's responsibility on various points, such as package limitation; and second, uncertainty as to the carrier's exact period of responsibility.

To enable insurance companies to reduce their premiums, thus helping our national economy, a professional study must be made jointly by shipping agents and insurance companies to determine more about the types and causes of damages and losses, and to initiate a programme leading towards a decrease in the number of claims.

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# SHIPPING & TRANSPORT



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It is fair to say that... has made great... in the Arab World... tries themselves have... defined adopted, mul... transport nor... indigenous mul... transport operators.

Look place initially was... by ports' authorities to... ing demands of the... ades.

Development was... ed both in qualitative... in liner shipping and in... increasing use of alter... transport modes, espe... land and ferry transp... sponse additionally... d by the congestion that... s Arab ports suffered in... cent past.

Despite the investment...

## MULTIMODEL POLICIES CALL FOR OVERALL STRUCTURAL CHANGE

By Dr. Awad Belmam, Special Assistant to the Director, Shipping Division, Unctad

which has promoted inter-modal transport over the last decade, a number of problems remain. The solution to the effective implementation of this system is not limited to investments - certainly not in container berths and port facilities or related equipment. It requires an overall structural change ranging from the adoption of new trade and transport practices to institutional and infrastructural developments. It also needs the introduction of fresh national legal frameworks and documentation.

In this regard the situation in Arab states differs from that in industrial countries inasmuch as the latter, having the technology available and the infrastructure, made only minor adjustments on the organisational, institutional and legislative levels. For the Arab countries the problem of adapting was obviously more difficult because they have had to start from a base which lacked even the fundamental necessities for this innovation.

There is a need to adopt policies that combine the various requirements of the new system. These are confined to the boundaries of the individual countries; in fact only a cohesive, integrated and complementary transport policy at the sub-regional and pan-Arab

level can provide the long term solution. The transit of goods on a multi-country basis is essential to a through transport system. The policy elements inherent in any future plans for its development in the Arab world are briefly as follows:

(a) Conformity of short term action with long term planning. This inter alia refers to investments. It is often necessary to make short term investments and appropriate changes in the infrastructure and transport system. However the short term financing which is usually aimed at dispersing bottlenecks should be identified as part of the long term investment strategy which after the appropriate economic analysis is made can be executed on a sectoral basis. Thus adjustments which are made to ameliorate a certain situation that requires investments such as in an extra berth, gantry, rolling stock, vessel, etc should support the achievement of long term targets.

Training is another field requiring coordination and long term plans. While on-the-job training and special instruction for selected tasks has to be conducted in the short term and must reflect the specific needs of multimodal transport, it is also absolutely essential that both the training

and the trainees form an integral part of an all-embracing long term training strategy.

(b) National and international measures. In developing a national transport network the links at the supra-national level have to be carefully appraised. Adequate connections not only with neighbouring countries but also on a regional and international basis are essential. Currently the lack of coordination and planning between concerned countries can lead to an unsatisfactory allocation of financial resources. It is obvious that a pan-Arab master plan to be imposed from the top is not possible or even feasible. What is required is that the national plans be taken up to the 'higher' level for joint planning and investment in order to create the necessary linkages. For this purpose subregional/regional or even a pan-Arab transport planning unit needs to be created convention and help to bring it into force.

(c) The political and economic decisions. Multimodal transport is an activity that cuts across Arab countries' boundaries. Its benefits are national as well as pan-Arab. It also provides a nucleus for cooperation and joint effort whether in the physical development of the necessary facilities, modes and infrastructure or at the level of the institutional infrastructure development. To obtain the maximum economic advantages that can be reaped at the national, subregional, regional and consequently pan-Arab level it becomes necessary to demonstrate the political will to open the doors and cooperate and coordinate effectively. The ultimate gains from true multimodal transport operations in the Arab countries will be economic and social integration.

### ORIENT SHIPPING CO. LTD.,

ORIENT SHIPPING CO. LTD., owned by the Abu Hassan Group, was established in 1965 when it commenced its activities in shipping, chartering and agency attendance for vessels calling at Aqaba Port to load and/or discharge cargo at the port.

The board of directors consists of the Abu Hassan family, namely Haj Abdul Rahman Abu Hassan, chairman and shareholder in several Jordanian firms; Mr. Mamduh Abu Hassan, chairman and head of the board of directors of a number of Jordanian companies; Mr. Khaled Abu Hassan, managing director of Orient Shipping Co. Ltd., besides being a member of the board of directors of the Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. Ltd., representing the private sector; Mr. Khalidun Abu Hassan, vice president of Jordan Insurance Co. Ltd., and Mr. Mohammad Abu Hassan, managing director of Almashrek Building Materials Co. Ltd.

The activities of Orient Shipping Co. Ltd., cover agency attendance of vessels carrying goods such as cement, flour, grain, sugar, steel and project cargo consigned to Jordan. They also handle large quantities of phosphate exported to various destinations, such as Italy, France, Poland, Yugoslavia, India, Pakistan, Indonesia and other countries worldwide.

The company has an active chartering department, which was established in 1975 mainly for bulk phosphate, steel bars and timber. Now these activities are expanded to cover yearly carriage contracts on behalf of famous

shipping companies in Germany, France and U.K.

The company has recently started a clearing and forwarding department to handle on-carriage contracts for all kinds of cargo, to all destinations in Iraq and other neighbouring countries via Aqaba Port.

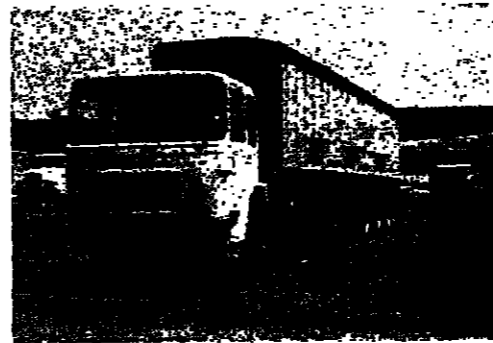
Transjordan Transport and Trading Co. Established during the early part of 1981, the Transjordan Transport and Trading Co. Ltd is a joint venture between the Abu Hassan family and the London-based Peracha Group of companies.

The purpose of the company is to operate an Amman-based fleet of heavy-duty trucks which will cater to the transport needs of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and for movement of cargoes to neighbouring countries from the port of Aqaba. The trading activities of the company will cover trade in inward and outward bulk commodities in which the Peracha Group specialises.

The first batch of 20 trucks/trailers, which have recently started operation, are specially designed extra-heavy-duty trucks/trailers which can carry and discharge bulk cargoes such as wheat or phosphate, and also act as flatbed trailers for carrying steel or 40-foot containers, etc.

The company intends to set up first-class service, maintenance and warehouse facilities in Aqaba, Amman, H4; and possibly to extend these facilities to neighbouring countries.

These facilities are complementary to other activities of the Abu Hassan Group, such as shipping, trading and clearing and forwarding.



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The role of the port of Aqaba as a vital commercial centre dates back to earliest history. Back to the ancient Sabao Hittite civilisations of Southern Arabia when the then flourishing states of Petra and Palmyra first recognised the port as an important connecting point for trade between Syria and Arabia. Ever since, Aqaba's strategic position has kept it at the centre both of the commercial life, and of the history of the area.

Archaeological finds show that the area between Aqaba and the Dead Sea was once an important copper mining centre, and that the metal was shipped abroad through the port of Aqaba. Today, Jordan's massive phosphate industry is centred in the same area, and again, Aqaba is the port through which the phosphates are shipped. Who can say what other mineral deposits may be undiscovered in the rock of Aqaba's past history?

Aqaba was also at the southern end of the great road built by the Roman Emperor Trajan. The road linked Aqaba with Damascus via Amman, and like everything the Romans built, it handsomely withstood the ravages of time. A part of it, well graded and dug from the hills of central Jordan, is still usefully today. Even a number of Roman "mile-stones" still remain, and show in clear Latin the distances between Petra and Aqaba.

Archaeologists have also uncovered the remains of an old Christian church in Aqaba, apparently dedicated to St. Theodore. The Caliph Omar is said to have visited the town in 639 A.D. at the invitation of the Bishop of Aqaba. And not long after the death of the Prophet Mohammed, the great Moslem general Amir Ibn El-As based his armies in Aqaba and there drew up his plans for the conquest of Egypt and Palestine. Ever since, Aqaba has been used as a starting point for Moslems taking part in the annual pilgrimage to Mecca.

But when the trade routes shifted during the Middle Ages, Aqaba's strategic importance began to decline. By the 16th century the town had slipped into peaceful obscurity, and only woke up again during the flurry of the Arab revolt against the Turks in 1916. Led by Sharif Hussein, the Grand Sharif of Mecca, the rebels realised that whoever held Aqaba also held the key to the Red Sea. So with the help of the legendary "Lawrence of Arabia", they occupied the town in 1917.

Nothing much more was heard of Aqaba until after the Palestinian War when Jordan was cut off from the Mediterranean. Today the port is a busy commercial centre, and expanding rapidly. Fifteen years ago, it could handle only two or three ships a month. Today, more than 150 ships are unloaded

at the new docks each month, either by container "roll-on-roll-off" facilities or by lighters. Throughout time the legendary name of Aqaba has appeared, disappeared and reappeared in the pages of Middle Eastern history. To scholars of the Bible and the Koran, to historians, Arabists and archaeologists, to soldiers, sailors and military strategists, Aqaba has meant many things to many men.

The first deep water general cargo berth was completed in 1959. With the rapid increase in shipping traffic the berth was subsequently extended by the same contractor to a total length of 340m. Early in 1979 work began on extending the berth by another 720m and on building three new berths to the north, making a total length of 1,060m. These berths will accommodate ships up to a loaded draught of 11m (33ft).

It is hoped that construction will be complete and the facilities operational by 1980. The contract also includes the construction of three transit sheds of 27,000 sq.m. and an open storage area of 40,000 sq.m. adjoining the berths. In addition there will be an extra open storage area of 70,000 sq.m. and two cold stores, each with a capacity of 500 tons. The lighter berths are also being modified. When completed the extensions and modifications will involve Aqaba Port with six cargo berths and help

increase its capacity to four million tons per year.

**Floating Berths**  
Four kilometres south of Aqaba port are two ideal floating berths. The first to be finished, "Mo'ra", was inaugurated on April 2nd 1977. "Yarmouk" was inaugurated later in the year on November 14th. Both pontoon-type berths are 150m by 35m and are connected by two causeways to the shore. They were built by I.H.I. (Ishikawajima Harima Heavy Industries Co), Japan in a record period of six months.

The pontoons are each designed to accommodate one general cargo ship of about 15,000 dwt and of maximum 13.7m (45ft) loaded draught. "Mo'ra" and "Yarmouk" are fitted to the north side of the pontoons so that each can accommodate one roll-on/roll-off vessel of about 7,000 dwt.

A storage area of about 54,000 sq.m. contains an electrical power station, 24 offices, weighbridge cranes, fire-fighting equipment, fences, gates and other related equipment which together form a completely independent port facility.

**Free Zone**  
The zone is managed by the Free Zones Corporation and is situated on a 300,000 sq.m. site about 4 kilometres from Aqaba airport and 8 kilometres from Amman. When finished, the area of the zone is expected to be around 2 million sq.m. At the moment, a temporary area of some 250,000 sq.m. is distributed over three asphalted strips, each with three 10,000 sq.m. warehouses, three 10,000 sq.m. sheds, and 60,000 sq.m. of open handstanding where goods are stored on stacked pallets under canvas. The area and its goods are fully insured and well guarded.

At present equipment and labour are engaged through a contractor. Two cranes, three fork lifts and 25 labourers are always available.

**Cargo Consigned to the Free Zone**  
All cargo consigned to the Free Zone must be separately manifested. Ship owners are responsible for transporting their cargoes from the General Cargo Berth to the Free Zone, and must bear the cost thereof. Owners pay a tariff of JD 2,350 per ton and should include that in the freight. Motor vehicles, which are liable to JD 7,500 each, and containers, which are liable to JD 3,400 per ton are excluded from this regulation.

From Amin Kowar and Sons brochure

**UNITED ARAB SHIPPING COMPANY (S.A.G.)**

The company was formed on January 19, 1976 by the Governments of the State of United Arab Emirates, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, State of Bahrain, State of Qatar, Republic of Iraq and State of Kuwait in accordance with its Founders Agreement, the Company is legally organised in accordance with a treaty between and among the Governments concerned. The Governments issued a legal decree within its own country ratifying and legalizing the treaty.

In addition to general cargo and container vessel transport, the Company is involved in related shipping activities including freight loading, clearing, and forwarding and vessel agency services.

**SHIPPING SERVICES**

Whilstrade remained highly competitive during 1980, the improvement in results

which was apparent in the last quarter of 1979 continued and in spite of the fact that little cargo was lifted by the Company's vessels for Iran, liftings improved. In 1980 by nearly 373,000 tons over the 1979 liftings. This was due to the increased support from Governments and the private sectors of the shareholding states and to the pooling agreements.

UASC's basic objectives since its inception has been to create Arab Marine cadres. Despite the tedious efforts employed in recruitment of trainees from the shareholding states and the expenses incurred in training those cadres, the company is still persistent to achieve this target. This could clearly be noted in the progressive increase in the expenses from K.D. 502,968 in 1978 to K.D. 961,658 in 1979 and K.D. 1,150,866 in 1980.

**REGULAR SHIPPING LINES CALLING AT AQABA**

From	Shipping Line	Frequency
United Kingdom	P & O Steam Services	Once monthly
	General Arabian M.E. Line - Cayard Line - Comaniers	Once monthly
Pakistan	Nedlloyd Lines	Once monthly
	F.O.S.S. (Fred Olsen Sea-Speed) - Ro-Ro - Comaniers	Once every six weeks
Glasgow/Liverpool	Cima Line	Once monthly
	M.S.C. (Mediterranean Shipping Co.) J.N.L. (Jordan National Line) Amman	Once monthly
Hull	P & O Steam Services	Once monthly
	Credit Line	Once monthly
North Continent	Comaniers	Once monthly
	P.O.L. (Polish Ocean Lines) P.O.S.S. (Fred Olsen Sea-Speed) - Ro-Ro - Comaniers	Once monthly
Scandinavia	Hansa Line	Once monthly
	Nedlloyd Lines	Once monthly
West Mediterranean	S.E.L. (Saudi Europe Line) D.S.R. (Deutsche Seereederei Roonloek) M.S.C. (Mediterranean Shipping Co.) D.N.O.L. (Danische Navel Line) J.N.L. (Jordan National Line) Amman	Once monthly
	EFPOA (Finland Steamship Co.) Helsinki	Once monthly
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	U.A.S.C. (United Arab Shipping Co.)	Once monthly
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	M.S.C. (Mediterranean Shipping Co.)	Once monthly
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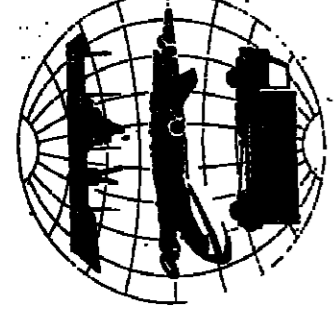
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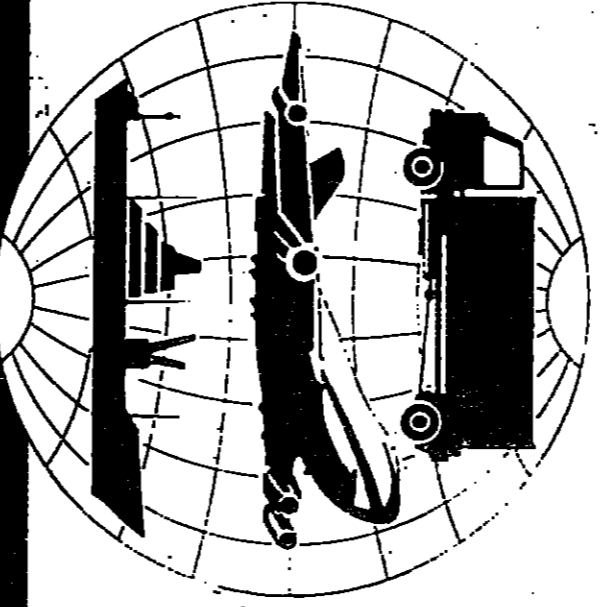
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مركزنا من الامم

## BUSINESS HORIZON

### Standard of living: Trend in Jordan

By Fahed Fanek

DURING the past five years, 1976-1980, the volume of goods and services consumed by both the public and private sectors was increasing by an annual rate of 8.9 per cent. This rate is higher than the 7.2 per cent per annum estimated by the previous five-year economic and social development plan.

If we take into consideration that the growth of population in Jordan was around 3.8 per cent per annum, we can conclude that the plan was aimed at raising the standard of living of the people by some 3.4 per cent a year, while the actual performance was 5.1 per cent.

We are taking the volume of consumption as a rough indicator for the standard of living of the masses, provided that we can exclude the consumption of the public sector which is not directly related to the people's standard of living — measured by the consumption of the families sector.

On the other hand, measuring the standard of living by private consumption assumes that the growth is fairly distributed among the individuals or families. This assumption may or may not be true, as we don't even have an educated guess concerning the extent of fairness of distribution of the

incremental income among the fractions of society in the country.

If it were the well-to-do families who were responsible for the growing consumption, then the standard of living of the masses should have improved by less than 5.1 per cent, if at all.

However, if we assume that the wealthy families did not substantially increase their consumption, because they are already satisfying their requirements, then lower income families must have improved their standard of living by more than 5.1 per cent. As for the future, the new

five-year economic and development plan, 1981-85, aims at increasing consumption by 7.8 per cent a year. If we assume again that the annual growth of population will also be 3.8 per cent, the net increase to be consumed by the average family or individual will be 4 per cent per annum.

The real improvement of the standard of living of the masses during the next five years depends to a great extent on how the fruits of development will be distributed. If the distribution is in favour of limited and lower income families, which the planners prefer, the improvement in the standard of living will be more than 4 per

cent a year, since the higher, income families don't need to increase their consumption over and above their present comfortable level. It is very likely that their extra income would go to savings, not to more consumption.

It is of the utmost importance to stress the importance of the development benefits in a manner leading to the rise of the standard of living of the masses in a higher percentage than the over-all increase in the national consumption. The fairness of distribution does not of course come about automatically just because we say that we want it.

## Frail sovereignty

THE DRAMATIC contest now taking place in the United States Senate over the proposed sale of American AWACS planes and other military equipment to Saudi Arabia is seen in the Arab World as yet further proof that the clichés and maxims of American policy-making can always be violated in the case of Israel. We in the Arab World are now being subjected to yet another barrage of American arguments about the reasons and rationales of American policy in the region, in yet another attempt to inject some sense into what remains to us a senseless and insensitive trend in American decision-making vis-à-vis the Arab World and the Middle East region as a whole.

We have always thought that the AWACS deal will be approved and consummated. Yet the intensity of the American opposition to that package of equipment gives us plenty of evidence of the frailty of American sovereignty when the issue of Israel and Israeli "security" is involved. Counting how many voters are for or against the arms package is an exercise that we would rather leave to our more garibhmic friends in the United States. What interests us more is the fact that the American president, the Department and Pentagon have to unleash all their domestic political ammunition to win approval for an arms package that they deem to be so clearly in the national interest of the United States. We wonder why similar opposition is not mustered in the case of a multi-billion dollar arms package to Pakistan? The essential point that we see in this matter is that America does not yet have full freedom of action in an arena where Israeli concerns are also involved. Until this situation is changed, American voices will remain ineffectual, American arguments will remain dubious and American prestige and credibility will remain badly flawed.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

### Ominous signs

BEIRUT: It seems that the fragile ceasefire in southern Lebanon is set to come to an end. The signs suggesting this began some time ago when Israel initiated a wide-scale propaganda campaign the effect of which the Palestinian-Lebanese forces have recognised their ranks and rebuilt their positions in southern Lebanon. The campaign was followed by massing Israeli forces there. Then came the explosion which took place in Sidon yesterday and used dozens of victims. The PLO held Israel and its agents responsible for the explosion.

Peccably enough, these developments coincide with the fixed date for the resumption of the autonomy talks. This suggests that a large-scale Israeli aggression on southern Lebanon during the autonomy talks cannot be excluded for the following reasons: Israel believes that an operation like this would terrorise the area and pressure Lebanon and those opposing the Camp David process.

Menachem Begin has a consuming passion to strip the PLO of the great moral gain it achieved when Israel was forced to agree to a ceasefire in southern Lebanon, thereby affirming that the PLO is a primary side which cannot be overlooked when it comes to establishing peace in the area. Many Israelis regarded it as a defeat to Begin and an actual recognition of the PLO. To test the American-Israeli strategic alliance at an early date, Israel can use American weapons in its offensive operations, and that this matter is publicly acknowledged by Washington and is no longer subject to verbal criticism as used to appear before.

Thus we can say that the explosion which took place in Sidon is part of the preparations and designs Israel is making for the area. Consequently, the Arabs should view these preparations and designs seriously and work firmly for foiling them.

### Inevitable polarisation

BEIRUT: As an inevitable result of the agreement on strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel, the Middle East has become a victim of the policy of polarisation, forcing it into foreign alliances and subservience.

Consequently, the Arab area will become an arena of struggle between the superpowers and a place for storing destructive weapons, and perhaps nuclear weapons. Since, according to the American-Israeli strategic alliance, the United States will have the right to store weapons and military equipment in Israel, the Soviet Union will have the right to store weapons and military equipment in Arab countries with which Moscow has relations of cooperation.

The latter alliance would not be difficult to understand because it is a precautionary measure against the U.S. mistake not only in its strategic cooperation with Israel but also by choosing to side with the Arab area in particular to define the policy which the Reagan administration will follow, before a number of Arab leaders visit Washington. This is contrary to what American officials asserted that their country would not define its Middle East policy except after Reagan meets with the Arab leaders.

Dividing the Arab World into axes, some with Washington and others with Moscow, means diverting the attention of the Arabs from their national cause and struggle with the Zionist enemy, and consequently, freezing the Palestine issue or linking its settlement with an agreement between the two superpowers.

If the Arabs embark on a formula of cooperation with the Soviet Union, it will be a reaction to the U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation, and it will be the United States which will be responsible for involving the Arab area into the sphere of international struggle. The United States bears responsibility for all what will happen and should realise that it will pay the price in terms of losing whatever is left of its friendship with the Arabs and its interests in the area.



## Austria's quiet press baron

By Paul Leadval

VIENNA: For a man who in less than a decade has built up from nothing the greatest concentration of newspaper monopoly power in Austrian history, Herr Hans Dichand keeps a remarkably low profile.

The columnists writing for his newspaper, the Neue Kronen Zeitung, are household names, but Herr Dichand — one of the most powerful men in Austria — is practically unknown to the public. His 60th birthday recently passed virtually unnoticed. In this title-conscious country, this stocky, dark-haired man has politely declined to accept any medals or distinctions.

Yet his tabloid, the Kronen Zeitung — many affectionately call it die Krone, meaning the crown — has 37.5 per cent of the 5.2 million Austrians aged 14 to 69 as readers and claims the highest newspaper sales per capita in the world.

The paper, which is published every day, far outranks even Germany's Bild Zeitung (26 per cent market share) as a dominating force in the national media. Launched in 1959 with a daily circulation of a mere 30,000 Kronen Zeitung sells on average 750,000

to 800,000 on weekdays and 1.3 million copies on Sundays.

Today the Kronen Zeitung has the country's largest printing plant — turnover this year is expected to be between Sch 1.5 billion (\$88 million) to Sch 1.7 billion and insiders estimate profit before tax in the region of Sch 350 million to Sch 400 million.

What distinguishes Austria's only press baron from a Rupert Murdoch or an Axel Springer is that Herr Dichand has always been first and foremost a journalist and the loyalty of his staff has been a significant factor in defeating all attempts to oust him. After a brief spell at a local paper, doubling its circulation in a year, Herr Dichand took over in 1950 as editor of the Kleine Zeitung, the leading paper in Styria.

After his spectacular successes in the provinces he was engaged in 1954 as editor of Kurier, a popular daily in Vienna. Under his dynamic leadership, the paper eventually became the country's largest selling newspaper.

When in 1958 the then owner of Kurier sacked Herr Dichand, six other leading journalists also left in protest. Together they decided to launch a new truly popular daily, continuing the tradition of the old Kronen Zeitung, a paper

founded in 1900 which had ceased to appear after World War II.

But for all the success of the experiment in terms of circulation and profits, it has been difficult indeed to live down the circumstances of the birth of the new paper. The founding coincided with the bid for political power by Herr Franz Olah, the Socialist chairman of the Trade Union Federation between 1959-63 and later Interior Minister.

As Herr Dichand puts it, "I twice decisively helped others to accumulate huge assets. Yet neither I nor my collaborators had job security and our salaries were in complete disproportion to the earnings of the owners. On top of it, there was always mistrust, control and attempts to impose political wishes. In short, in 1959 we sought to establish a new media model, with less dependence on owners, with more internal democracy, more room for individualistic journalism."

What then is the key to the success? Herr Dichand says: "It is perhaps a mixture of timing, instinct and the feel for what the people want to read."

The example of the Daily Mirror was also important. During a brief visit to London in 1951, he

was very much taken with the style of Cassandra, the famous Mirror columnist.

In a sense, the Kronen Zeitung is unique. In addition to front pages with instant appeal — and a content with a strong emphasis on naked bosoms, photos, cartoons, entertainment in the broadest sense as well as local features, the Kronen Zeitung also regularly carries political articles by columnists. These range from critical reflections which could be published in any quality paper in London or Paris to muck-raking aggressive attacks on alleged injustices and scandals.

From the beginning the Kronen Zeitung did not use the new agencies and had only half the staff of other papers. Nevertheless, it chased the main news stories and more often than not presented them better than the competitors.

Furthermore, the Kronen Zeitung has always been cost-conscious. In addition to Vienna, the paper has three editorial offices for its regional editions. Yet there are only 111 editorial staff, with 73 journalists in Vienna, 14 in upper Austria, 18 in Styria and six in Salzburg. Even with 36 secretaries and typists, the staff is proportionately much smaller than at other papers with a

much smaller circulation.

Regionalisation has been another important factor behind the tabloid's phenomenal success. First in Upper Austria in 1969 and then in Styria in 1978 the Kronen Zeitung has emerged as the largest paper after a fierce war with the local dailies. The content of the regional editions can be up to 70 per cent different from the central paper.

Unprecedentedly costly promotional campaigns paved the way to gaining a 42 per cent market share in upper Austria and 39 per cent in Styria. Herr Dichand now admits that the promotional six-year battle in Styria alone cost the paper as much as Sch 200 million.

Such innovations as putting up portable self-service Kronen Zeitung stands all over Austria have opened a new untapped market of Sunday readers. Though hundreds of thousands of copies are still stolen from the stands, the Sunday edition with its 2.12 million readers has become a useful vehicle for up-market products. The introduction of an eight-page economic supplement on Saturdays has also given a further push to advertising revenues, this year estimated to reach Sch 750 million.

Financial Times news feature

Austria's Neue Kronen Zeitung is a dominant force in the country's press, but the man who built up the newspaper is almost unknown to the public. Unlike many press barons, he is a journalist by trade, beginning his professional life in the British information service after a stint in a prisoner-of-war camp in the British occupied zone.

## Swift re-emergence of olden-day pirates

By Francis Daniel

SINGAPORE — Knife-wielding pirates in high-speed boats are attacking and robbing big merchant vessels and posing a threat to navigation in a waterway near Singapore.

Unlike the olden-day pirates who travelled in junks, the modern buccanniers in waters off Singapore move swiftly in their powerful boats and board merchant ships with commando-like efficiency. They usually operate in units of five.

Using grappling irons, the pirates, clamber aboard moving ships under cover of darkness and overpower the master and the crew.

According to the victims, the pirates wearing only swimming trunks, are usually armed with long knives known as parangs, and in some instances, with pistols.

So far there have been few casualties in the attacks. But at least one captain of a container ship had to spend some days in

hospital after harsh treatment at the hands of pirates.

International shipping and oil companies here have appealed to maritime authorities in the area to take firm measures against the pirates.

Spokesmen for the companies said pirates on several occasions had tied up captains and herded crews into cabins at knifepoint, leaving the ships unmanned as they rummaged for loot.

The pirates appear to have picked the Phillips Channel 10 miles (16 kms) south of Singapore, for their attacks because ships, particularly oil tankers, entering its narrow passage have to reduce speed.

The channel, through which more than 15,000 vessels pass a year, is an extension of the Malacca Strait, it is five miles (8 kms) long and three miles (4.5 kms) wide, with its narrowest point less than 1,500 yards.

Ships under pirate attack could easily run aground or become involved in a collision in the channel dotted with islets and shallow

gaps, one senior oil company official said.

If it happened to be a tanker, it could result in a giant oil spillage, polluting the shores of Singapore and Indonesia, he added.

The Malacca Strait has for generations been a target for piracy against coastal trading vessels and fishing craft.

But increasing attacks against big ocean-going ships in the Phillips Channel in recent months indicate pirates are now better organised and bolder.

The problem is regarded as serious enough for the General Council of British Shippers in London and the shipowners association here to seek the help of the Singapore authorities who in turn have appealed to Interpol.

The Phillips Channel is under the jurisdiction of Indonesia, and according to marine sources in Singapore, Interpol has asked both Singapore and Indonesia to step up anti-piracy patrols.

Mobil, Shell and British Petroleum all confirmed that some of their tankers have been held up by

pirates in the channel in the past five months. The pirates escaped with cash and valuables, including radios, watches and jewellery.

The latest attack was launched last week against the 90,000-tonne Shell tanker Mammoth Monarch. Earlier attacks were against the 21,090-tonne British Petroleum tanker British Beech and the 29,960-tonne Mobil Oil carrier Corsicana.

But the pirates are by no means confining their targets only to tankers. Shipowners here reported a large number of their cargo carriers, including container ships, had come under pirate attack along the waterway.

Singapore and Jakarta have no formal agreement on anti-piracy measures, and maritime authorities have to tread carefully when dealing with the pirates, mindful of relations with its neighbouring state.

The nationality of the pirates is not known, but some victims said they appeared to be operating from hideouts in the Indonesian archipelago.

## Low point

By David Rogers

CAIRO — The floodlights are still switched on each night to illuminate the towering monument to Soviet-Egyptian friendship. But for years it has been a meaningless gesture.

This week the last Russians living in sight of the monument, in the Upper Egyptian town of Aswan, will be told to pack up and go, their work contracts abruptly terminated by the Cairo government.

It was through the hugely expensive offer to build the Aswan High Dam that the Soviet Union signalled to the Arab World in the late 1950s that it could compete with the United States in the region.

Stepping in to carry through a highly-publicised project that the Americans had refused to back, Moscow made a lasting ally of the late Egyptian President Gamal Abdul Nasser and announced its presence in an area where it had until then made little impact.

What remains of Soviet-Egyptian technical cooperation now appears to have become fatally involved in Egypt's internal upheavals.

Cairo is accusing the Kremlin of helping stir up the sectarian strife that President Anwar Sadat this month cited as his justification for a crackdown on religious extremists and political opponents.

The Soviet ambassador, six of his diplomatic staff and two Russian journalists are being expelled and the last Soviet civilian experts will have their contracts terminated within a week, the government says.

Government-controlled newspapers have splashed accounts of a Soviet plot against the regime, alleging that some of the 1,500 people arrested in the crackdown were involved.

Not for the first time Cairo is ordering a drastic pruning in Soviet embassy personnel. Mr. Sadat tried to do so in January 1980 but despite his instructions that Soviet embassy staff be restricted to seven, it did not fall below 40.

Even in their hey-day Soviet-Egyptian relations were seldom tranquil. Nikita Khrushchev used to complain angrily about the way President Nasser jailed Egyptian communists.

But from the mid-50s to the mid-70s the friendship was a major factor in the Middle East. Moscow spent vast sums on arming Egypt and despatching tens of thousands of advisers.

The friendship started going sour in 1972 when President Sadat, angry because the Kremlin would not send more weapons, expelled 17,000 Soviet military advisers.

Egypt's successes in the early stages of the 1973 war against Israel were presented as proof that Cairo could do without the Russians.

The Kremlin later helped Egypt make up some of its arms losses, but by 1976 relations had reached the point where Mr. Sadat abrogated the treaty of friendship, leaving unpaid billions of dollars in debts to Moscow.

Since then the Egyptian leader has moved ever closer to Washington.

Excluded from the Middle East peace efforts, Moscow now gives its arms to Libya, Syria and the Arab nations that most strongly oppose the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty of 1979.

The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan set off a renewed propaganda war. President Sadat saw it as the beginning of a Soviet push into the Gulf oil fields and has been urging the Americans to play a far more active military role in the region.

One of Mr. Sadat's major concerns has been Soviet backing for Libya's leader Muammar Qadhafi.

Egypt now keeps some 80,000 troops in combat readiness along the Libyan border where the two countries fought a brief war in 1977.

The shooting down of two Libyan jets by American planes in the Gulf of Sirte last month has added to the tensions with indications that Col. Qadhafi may now be preparing to sign a treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

"If the Soviets want to hit back at Egypt, Col. Qadhafi is an obvious instrument," a Western diplomat said.

Through all the diplomatic storms Moscow has kept civilian experts in Egypt. Apart from the Aswan Dam, they are heavily involved in running a sprawling steel plant at Helwan, south of Cairo, and an aluminium plant in Nag Hamadi, Upper Egypt.

Soviet specialists are helping in several other projects. Unlike their predecessors they have kept a low profile in recent years and neither Cairo nor Moscow has officially disclosed their number. Western sources put it at more than 1,000.

—Reuter

—Reuter

# MIDDLE EAST

## Trends, prospects for Arab brain drain

The following is based on a paper by Labour Ministry Undersecretary Tayseer Abdul Jaber at the International Conference on Migration in the Arab World, organised by the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) earlier this year.

THIS ARTICLE attempts to analyse the general trends and prospects of brain drain from the Arab countries. Distinction should be made however, between two labour flows experienced by the Arab World during the last three decades. Both flows may be traced back to much earlier dates if one is interested in studying long-term historical developments. The first of these labour flows takes place within the Arab countries, particularly from the labour-exporting Arab countries (LEACs) to the oil-exporting Arab countries (OEACs). The second refers to the outflow of Arab manpower to the industrialised countries of Western Europe, the U.S.A., Canada and Australia. Each of these two movements, whether we are concerned with total manpower or high-level manpower (HLM) flows, has its distinct causes, effects and consequences and remedies.

Intra-Arab flows of high level manpower are considered as a significant factor in regional economic cooperation and integration and, therefore, the assessment of benefits and losses of such flows differs from those of the brain drain to developed countries. The resolution establishing the Arab Common Market in 1964 calls for the free movement of manpower among Arab League member countries. One of the goals set for the Arab Labour Organisation in the eighties is to achieve an Arab "labour market." The main cause of regional manpower flows is the disparity in wage levels reflecting different labour market conditions and relative factor endowments among the Arab countries. While these factors are significant in inducing the brain drain to industrialised countries, they only come after other causes such as the socio-political environment and the prevailing work conditions.

Migration of HLM among the Arab countries is usually of a temporary (to and fro) nature for the individual, while Arab brain drain to the industrialised countries tends to be permanent and involves changing nationality. This distinction is of considerable importance when assessing its impact on the magnitude and the regularity of remittances of workers to their country of origin. Worker remittances are on the average higher and more frequent in the case of intra-Arab migration.

A second general observation refers to the scarcity and unreliability of data on the Arab brain drain. It has been noted that, generally speaking, in all developing countries, there is a lack of reliable and comprehensive data on the brain drain. Therefore, in many over-all studies, data on the brain drain are usually compiled from information available in the recipient countries. Arab countries are no exception. However, partial surveys and samples have been used to indicate the magnitude and other characteristics of the brain drain from Arab countries.

It may be easier in some countries to find over-all estimates of manpower outflows, such as in Tunisia or Jordan, but no breakdown may be available for a period of time on the brain drain. Accordingly, available estimates on Arab brain drain should be taken cautiously. The annual brain drain from all Arab countries to the industrialised countries was estimated in 1969 at 5,000-7,000 annually. In a more recent study, by the Arab Labour Organisation the stock of Arab high level manpower in the developed countries is estimated at 120,000. This is considered by the same study as a conservative estimate.

It is, of course, difficult to venture an armchair estimate of the Arab brain drain without the proper substantiation. However, it is believed that the magnitude of Arab PTK's (professionals, technical workers and kindred workers) in the developed countries is not less than 100,000 and may not be more than 150,000. Detailed studies are needed to come up with a more reliable estimate.

### Trends of brain drain from Arab countries

WITH THESE two main observations in mind, the following points refer to the most significant trends which have been noted in the last few years on the brain drain from Arab countries.

1- The problem of Arab brain drain has attracted more attention and increased interest in recent years. This problem was not well recognised and widely discussed in the Arab countries before late 1960's. In the seventies, it became an issue in national and regional meetings, studies and discussions.

At the national (country) level, governments in those Arab countries suffering from the brain-drain have formed committees to study the outflow of their national PTK's to the developed countries, its causes, effects and proposed measures to counteract this phenomenon. National seminars have been held on this problem in countries such as Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, Egypt and Tunisia.

At the regional level, seminars and meetings have been held to discuss various aspects of the brain drain. Such meetings were held in Kuwait in 1975 and 1978, in Amman in 1974 and 1978, in Beirut in 1980 and 1981. The problem of Arab brain drain was on the agenda of the Arab Labour Conference in Baghdad in 1980 and Benghazi 1981. Studies and research papers have been forthcoming on this problem, including those sponsored by the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA), the Arab Labour Organisation (ALO) the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

At the international level, Crown Prince Hassan proposed at the ILO 1977 conference that an international "labour compensatory facility" be established so that developing countries suffering from the brain drain, including the Arab countries, should be compensated from such a facility which will have its resources from the developed countries benefiting from the brain drain. The conference's group of governmental experts concluded that "the proposal of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan of Jordan should be taken into account in the in-depth study to be prepared by the secretary-general of the United Nations in co-operation with UNCTAD and the ILO..."

2- With the increasing awareness of the problem of Arab brain drain, explicit policies have been formulated by Arab countries to limit the outflow or reverse it. With regard to the outflow of HLM, two ranges of policies have been followed by Arab countries:

a) An inductive policy which leaves the door open to the PTK's to emigrate but, at the same time, provides financial and moral inducements to encourage them to stay at home. The final decision, to emigrate or not is left to the individual himself. Inducements take many forms, such as special allowances for PTK's, promotions, better working conditions, the establishment of research and scientific institutions, and other benefits.

The Gulf OEACs have not experienced outflows of their PTK's. To the contrary, these countries have developed to be a main attraction for Arab, Asian and other labourers including HLM. Total non-national workers in the Gulf OEACs and Iraq may be approaching three million by now. Any qualified graduate from the Gulf states will find enough inducements in his home country to persuade him not to emigrate. Inductive policies have been adopted by Jordan. No quantitative assessment has been made on the effectiveness of these policies in curbing the brain drain. However, while the permissive attitude towards the outflow of HLM continues, measures have been introduced to regulate such outflow.

b) A restrictive policy which uses administrative measures to control the outflow of qualified nationals. These measures may include restrictions on the departure of individuals of specific occupations and certain penalties against violators.

Syria has adopted this policy particularly in the 1970's. However, its effectiveness in reducing the brain drain is doubted.

Minor efforts have been undertaken to reverse the brain drain experienced by Arab countries. Iraq is an exception, where "Law No. 189" was issued in 1970 to induce Iraqi professionals residing abroad to return. This law was replaced in 1974 by the more comprehensive and

generous "Law No. 154". Incentives were provided to Iraq and Arab professionals to return to Iraq, including, among other things, travel expenses, duty free and transportation expenses of car and personal and household effects, a piece of land and a loan to build a home.

3- One of the recent trends which affects the brain drain from Arab countries is the increasing absorptive capacity in the receiving countries, particularly the oil-exporting ones. Since the quadrupling of oil prices in 1973, development momentum in the region has been enormously accelerated. The main constraint on development became the limited manpower base which led to a substantive wave of migration from LEACs and Asian countries to OEACs.

In 1975, the total number of expatriate workers in the Arab countries amounted to 1.82 million of which about 1.3 were from other Arab countries, according to a 1980 ILO study. However, in the second half of the decade, the growth of expatriate workers jumped to about 3 million with a higher percentage of Asian workers.

The massive inflow of expatriate workers to the Gulf countries created economic pressures and led to social effects which are not necessarily favourable. Nevertheless, the opportunities open to Arab PTKs residing in the industrialised countries to return are better now than ever. This is true not only in the light of the large demand for their services in the OEACs, but also in the light of the unemployment prevailing in the U.S.A. and Western Europe. Salary scales are very competitive in the OEACs when compared with the industrialised countries and thus provide a significant incentive for the Arab brain drain to, at least partially, return to the region.

4- It is surprising that, with the availability of better and more employment opportunities in the Arab countries, the outflow of Arab PTKs to industrialised countries continues with a net emigration.

A study was undertaken recently by the Arab British Chamber of Commerce on Arab manpower in the United Kingdom. It shows clearly that the magnitude of Arab brain drain to the U.K. had increased during the 1970's. It estimates that about 600 Arab academicians and scientists, 1,800 pressmen and journalists, 6,356 physicians and about 45,000 Arabs with university qualification are currently working in banking, business and financial institutions in the U.K.

The outflow of manpower from Lebanon to Europe, North America and Australia increased from 29,000 in 1975 to 52,600 in 1979. However, there is a need for overall figures for Arab brain drain to all industrialised countries that should be compiled for the late 1970's. The total magnitude of such brain drain may have gone up, but as a percentage of the total stock of Arab HLM, this may not be the case.

5- Another observation relates to the continuation of the "push" factors in the Arab countries, regardless of the increasing awareness of the negative impact of such phenomenon and the expanding absorptive capacity of the Arab countries. Economic causes of the brain drain are not as strong in the Arab countries as they used to be in the 1960's. However, political instability, social considerations and the lack of suitable working conditions continue to be strong factors behind the Arab brain drain. There are now more bases for instability and tension in the region than in the early seventies due to the unresolved Palestinian problem, fighting in Lebanon, Israeli acts of aggression and settlement policy, the Islamic revolution in Iran, the war between Iraq and Iran, the threat of external intervention in the Gulf or other regions, and the building-up of internal social pressures.

6- Another trend that has been noticed in the last few years is the increasing role and significance of the technical and kindred workers as compared with the professionals in the Arab World. The significance of this group of manpower is due to their crucial work in implementing and operating national development projects and the fact that their supply is short of the present demand for their services.

The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development concluded in a 1978 study on the development of Arab human resources that

concentration and emphasis should be directed towards the managerial staff in the public sector, technicians and skilled workers in construction, maintenance and repair, and telecommunications, school teachers and agricultural extension workers.

### Brain drain prospects

LOOKING AHEAD, one may focus on the following possible developments relating to the Arab brain drain.

1- Arab cooperation in the development and employment of human resources, including the HLM, is expected to be of top priority among other areas of regional cooperation. Emphasis on this area was stated in the Charter of Joint Arab Economic Action adopted by the Eleventh Arab summit held in Amman in November last year. The Arab Employment Corporation was set up by the Arab Labour Conference in Baghdad in March, 1980, to collect information on the supply, demand and other conditions of the labour markets in the Arab countries and disseminate information.

2- Employment conditions in the OEACs will continue to expand in the eighties. The magnitude of the shortage in the labour force may not be as high as in the 1970's, but this cannot be established without analysing the national development plans. This expansion, whatever its magnitude, should offer more favourable opportunities to Arab manpower, including the HLM, and thus help in reducing the Arab brain drain. Otherwise, the socio-political and demographic impact of the increasing migration of Asian workers to the Gulf will endanger the stability and cohesion of the region.

To attract more of the Arab HLM to the OEACs, employment conditions in these countries, including wages, social security, promotion and ownership, should be reconsidered along with other restrictions. Equal opportunities should be given to Arab HLM to curb brain drain and hopefully to reverse it. Specific agreements should be worked out on the flow of manpower from Arab countries with a labour surplus to the OEACs.

3- The Arab countries which are suffering from the brain drain are expected to take a more serious look at the possible action and measures that can be adopted to limit this development. A reconsideration of national policies will be needed. Exchange of views with national professionals residing abroad in meetings and similar activities should be encouraged. It will be realised that adequate financial remuneration to national HLM is necessary, but not sufficient by itself to curb the brain drain.

4- Further research is needed on the brain drain from the Arab countries and its interaction with the conditions of the labour market on markets in these countries. This research should aim at providing reliable and comprehensive data on the flow of Arab manpower including the brain drain. Such research is particularly costly and time-consuming. It requires to be assisted or undertaken by institutions and not only by individual researchers. Regional Arab organisations and international agencies should help in this regard. Any insight gained from studying the Arab brain drain would help in understanding this problem in other developing regions and possibly assist them to counteract its negative effects.

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IEC chief tells energy seminar:

Animal power, firewood neglected'

JON, Sept. 18 (R) — The president of OPEC, Asian Oil Minister Subroto, told the world community of neglect of two energy sources that were highly important to mankind, animal and firewood.

"Surely we are capable of furnishing these ingredients", Dr. Subroto failed to rule out a quick turn around of the present depressed world crude oil market, in which a sharp slump in demand has led to a buyer revolt against the higher prices in OPEC (the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries).

Falling oil demand

Dr. Subroto said oil demand fell 5.5 per cent in 1980 and the trend continued this year.

But he said that, while conservation and the transition to other fuels accounted for some of the decline, there were other less permanent factors causing the present oil glut, including recession and high output by Saudi

Arabia. He also cited high interest rates. These are making it expensive for oil companies to store oil, leading them to run down stocks this autumn rather than, as usual, build them up ahead of the winter. "The slump itself coupled with Saudi Arabia's production policy has generated expectations that perhaps we are not going to have any oil stringency in the foreseeable future — a view that the International Energy Agency has felt called upon to deplore," Dr. Subroto said.

strength to the oil market. He noted that demand in 1980 fell by 2.76 million barrels a day (b/d). Of that, 400,000 b/d could be accounted for by a slump in petrol demand in the United States, where prices rose 45 per cent in the 12 months to March 1980 because domestic oil prices were freed from controls. Dr. Subroto said 400,000 b/d more of the lost demand could be attributed to a fall in demand for naphtha, an oil-derived raw material of the chemical industry which has been hit hard by the recession.

Gloomy outlook

A gloomy 1982 for OPEC was forecast this week by Commodities Research Unit, a London

firm of economic and commodity consultants, which saw demand for OPEC crudes plunging further next year.

The September issue of its monthly Crude Oil Monitor saw demand for OPEC oil next year averaging only 21.7 million barrels a day (b/d), against a forecast 23.15 this year and 26.9 million b/d produced by OPEC in 1980.

The research unit said the decline in world use of oil would continue throughout the rest of this year and next leaving scope for only small price increases at most, unless OPEC could organise a round of production cuts.

It said oil industry stocks would decline this year, but lower consumption meant they would remain high in terms of the number of days' forward supply they represented.

IFC: Third World leans more on private sector

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, (R) — Poorer countries are turning more to the private sector for industrial development as high interest rates push up the cost of loans for public projects, according to the International Finance Corporation (IFC).

When these projects develop to a point at which they can stand on their own and show a profit, the IFC sells its shares to local investors.

IFC officials, in conjunction with the release of the agency's annual report, said there was increased interest in the developing world in equity investments of this kind because high interest rates had made loans for development projects too costly.

The poorer countries have run into major difficulties as world interest rates have soared and industrial countries, pressed by their own economic problems, have reduced aid.

Partly as a consequence, the IFC's role has been growing substantially in recent years.

The agency said in its annual report that in the year ended last June it made loan and equity commitments totalling \$811 million, an increase of 19 per cent over the previous year.

IFC officials said they also expected an increase in development projects in the current financial year, which ends next June 30, despite the world's present economic malaise.

The port of Calcutta hears a distant death-knell

By P.C. Mahanti and David Dodwell

Once-bustling port of Calcutta is in decline. As losses mount, and traffic continues to decline, it faces seemingly unmountable problems if it is to keep abreast of the fast changing pattern of world trade.

serious still, pressure built to sever the links between Calcutta and Haldia, its 100 km port 65 kms down the Hooghly river, could mean death once great focal point of trade.

In its heyday, with the jute and tea industries prospering in north-east India, Calcutta accounted for about 50 per cent of the country's exports and about 20 per cent of its imports. The port handled all food

imports for the populous north Indian provinces as well as the immense quantities of plant and machinery needed for fast growing steel, coal, oil-refining, engineering and general manufacturing industries.

But now Calcutta port is showing its age. Industrial depression in India's north-east, linked with a long-term decline in world demand for tea and jute, has had a profound impact on the volume of traffic passing through the port.

Of India's total trade of 70 million tonnes last year, Calcutta and Haldia together handled less than 10 per cent — and Calcutta alone just 5 per cent.

The docks and dockside equipment have worked long past their time. Manning levels are more suited to the labour-intensive 1920s than the increasingly automated 1980s. New and bigger ships draw too much water to travel 165 kms of the shallow, winding Hooghly river.

In the financial year which ended in March, Calcutta handled 3.5 million tonnes of cargo and lost Rs 30 million (\$3.28 million) — a sharp contrast with the buoyant 1950s when the port handled an average of about 11 million tonnes a year. Chronic labour

troubles during the early part of 1981 have played a part in accelerating this decline.

Recently, losses have been cushioned by the fact that the new Haldia port, completed in 1968 as an auxiliary to Calcutta, is healthily profitable. The two are accounted for under the one financial umbrella — the Calcutta Port Trust. Haldia's 1980-81 profits of Rs 60 million cancelled Calcutta's losses and gave the trust an

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Government which rules in Delhi and the Communist Government, which has clung on to power in the state of West Bengal.

Port Trust chairman Mr. R.M. De Silva argues that Haldia was built as the third dock of Calcutta port. He claims it is unfair to separate the two when Haldia by its very nature and position at the mouth of the Hooghly river was intended to be complementary to

and for which Haldia is not charged.

The West Bengal Government, with local shippers and the Port Trust, is pressing hard for integrated development of the two ports, formalising the complementary relationship that exists between them.

In the short-term, the central government's recently announced anti-strike measures can help to improve labour productivity, port managers say. They are also pressing the government to channel through Calcutta up to half a million tonnes of the 1.5 million tonnes of foodgrains that are to be imported from the U.S. between now and the beginning of January.

But to improve long-term profitability, the Calcutta Port Trust is looking for an overall reorganisation which could cost about Rs 1 billion.

It would involve massive investment in equipment, like cranes and forklift trucks, and systematic dredging of the Hooghly. Perhaps most important, it would involve a dramatic shake-out of the labour force. The workforce of 31,000 — already 13,000 below that of a decade ago — compares with a workforce at Haldia of 2,800.

About 5,000 dockworkers are due to retire in the next five years, but the labour force will have to be trimmed much further if it is to recover to profitability. Already dockers are calling for resistance against any plans to cut the workforce.

Whether it can manage such major reforms depends not only on the resolve of the state government, but on the willingness of the central government to channel funds for redevelopment.

Financial Times news feature

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KOREA TRADE REPORT

Gov't Gearing Up to Liberalise Korean Trade

The Korean government is preparing to overhaul its restrictive trade-related laws and regulations to achieve greater trade liberalisation during the Five-Year Economic Development Plan period (1982-86).

According to Commerce-Industry Ministry sources, the government has come to the conclusion that the present restriction-oriented regulations should be replaced so a firm basis for free trade can be established during the period and thus help boost Korea's way trade volume to more than \$100,000 million annually by the mid-1980s.

The ministry's estimate is that the nation's exports reach at least \$53,000 million by 1986, the target of the fifth five-year plan, with imports projected at \$56,500 million for that year.

In an economy like Korea's, which has a two-way trade volume exceeding \$100,000 million annually, cannot act to achieve maximum efficiency without cutting trade administration and policy-making on the basis of the free trade principle, the ministry sources said.

In this context, the sources added, the government gradually further modify the licensing requirements for trading companies to the extent that all companies and individuals interested in foreign trade, as well as trading companies in general, can obtain licences with a minimum of red tape.

Through the overhaul of the restriction-oriented regulations, the sources noted, the government expects to raise the import liberalisation ratio of Korea to level matching advanced countries by 1986.

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overall profit of Rs 30 million. Hence the alarm over current pressure from New Delhi that Calcutta should cut loose from Haldia, and stand on its own financial feet.

The central government's keenness to "delink" is partly due to a conviction that Calcutta's long-standing labour troubles and antiquated labour practices have been, and will continue to be, a drag on growth at the more modern and efficient port of Haldia.

There is also a suspicion that pressure to delink is part of the war of nerves waged between

Calcutta. Haldia's profits are largely due to the fact that it handles bulk carriers and container traffic, and can do so using modern mechanised methods.

He claims that Calcutta is unprofitable because it can handle only small ships, cannot take container traffic, and must concentrate on general and break-bulk traffic — all of which requires much more labour and is much more expensive to off-load.

He adds that Haldia shares common port services, most of which are centralised at Calcutta.

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## WORLD

## Moscow warns Polish leaders

WARSAW, Sept. 18 (R) — The Soviet Union has sent Poland a new strongly-worded warning saying anti-Sovietism in the country was being waged with impunity and had reached dangerous limits, state radio said today.

The Kremlin warning, delivered to party leader Stanislaw Kania and Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski by Soviet ambassador Boris Arissov, was broadcast on the radio this morning.

It called for determined action to stem out a growing campaign of anti-Sovietism and anti-Communism.

The Soviet message was disclosed only a few hours after the Polish cabinet held an emergency session, then issued a statement accusing the Solidarity free trade union of harbouring unbridled political ambitions and aiming to take over the country.

The Moscow message, from the Soviet Communist Party, central committee and government, said: "We expect that PUWP (Communist) leadership and the Polish government immediately take determined and radical steps in order to cut short the malicious

anti-Soviet propaganda and actions hostile to the Soviet Union."

Moscow's latest warning to the Poles appeared to be the toughest yet, amounting to a demand that the Warsaw government prevent

## Poison gas scare drives U.S. studies

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (A.P.) — U.S. defence experts studying whether masks and alarms designed to protect American soldiers against chemical attacks are effective against "Yellow rain" may also have to contend with two other types of chemical or biological agents, a Defence Department official says.

The United States is studying reports from witnesses and medical officials that two other chemical or biological warfare agents besides "Yellow rain" may have

next week's congress of the Solidarity trade union, Western diplomats said today.

They said the new message was considerably sharper in both tone and content than a stern letter sent by the Kremlin in June.

The June letter, addressed to members of the Polish central committee, complained that the Warsaw leaders had done nothing to resist a mounting counter-revolution.

"This appears to have raised the Soviet-Polish crisis to a new level.

It's certainly the toughest thing we've heard yet," one Western envoy said.

The Soviet media launched a series of fierce attacks on the Solidarity congress, accusing the independent union of planning to seize power.

There could be no doubt the latest letter amounted to a demand that the Polish government take action to prevent the second part of the congress, due to start in a week, from taking place at all, the diplomats said.

The third agent, which the official said has no identifiable characteristics, affects eyesight, the respiratory system and eventually the central nervous system, and can be lethal, he said.

He said there is no known anti-toxin to the agent used in Yellow rain and that it may take as long as three years to develop one.

While U.S. officials have only hinted the Soviet Union might be behind the use of mycotoxins, the substance used in Yellow rain, both the Soviets and Vietnamese have denied using any such chemical weapons.

The possible existence of the two other agents — one described by the official as "Blue rain" or "Gray rain" — is not based on any type of sample, he said.

The Blue or Gray rain, so named because it is in the form of a black powder, incapacitates its victims but may not kill, he said.

Speaking to reporters on the condition that he not be identified, the official said he thinks all three agents would be banned under international war conventions.

Commandant Piet Marais, chairman of the corporation, said 141 different types of ammunition required by the army, air force and navy could now be made in South Africa.

Opening a new munitions plant, Commandant Marais said ammunition emerged as the most vulnerable commodity when the U.N. banned all arms sales to South Africa in 1977.

The goal was set to become 100 per cent self-sufficient because the regular imports of ammunition in a clandestine way is virtually impossible," he added.

The best weapon system and the most efficient fighting forces in the world could be brought to a complete standstill through lack of ammunition, he said.

Commandant Marais said ammunition worth millions of rands had been used in the recent 13-day south African incursion into southern Angola.

Pretoria said its latest air and ground assault on SWAPO bases in Angola ended on Sept. 4, leaving about 1,000 Angolan troops and SWAPO guerrillas dead. It put South African deaths at 10.

Commandant Marais said 628 million rand (\$666 million) had been spent on expanding Armscor's facilities since the introduction of the U.N. embargo.

Armscor officials said the latest plant, opened near Pretoria, would manufacture some of the most advanced rapid-fire, small-arms ammunition in the world.

The corporation has an impressive range of locally produced arms. These are known to include advanced combat aircraft, guided missiles, heavy artillery and communications systems.

Several details are available. But last year Armscor received an award from the South African Associated Scientific and Technical Societies for the development of an air-to-air guided missile and a 127-mm artillery rocket system.

The rocket system is believed to be a development of the Soviet "Stalin organ". Pretoria displayed captured Stalin organs after the raid into Angola.

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## British Labour chief's claim of progress in arms control talks silly, minister says

LONDON, Sept. 18 (A.P.) — The leader of Britain's opposition Labour party, Michael Foot, said today he had made significant progress on arms control in talks with Soviet leaders in Moscow.

Speaking with reporters on his arrival home at London's Heathrow airport, Mr. Foot pointed to what he said was a Kremlin proposal to reduce the Soviet nuclear missile arsenal in Europe if NATO agrees to put off its plans to deploy U.S.-made Cruise and Pershing missiles there.

"I believe the NATO countries will be very pleased at the outcome of the talks and that the

Americans will also regard them as a big step forward," he said. "And I hope that the British government will also realise their importance."

The Conservative government did not.

Asked whether Mr. Foot's discussions, which included a meeting with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, represented a breakthrough, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Douglas Hurd replied, "No. It is ludicrous chatter to claim that it did."

Reagan visit to W. Germany expected in '81

BONN, Sept. 18 (R) — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today condemned recent anti-U.S. violence in West Germany and said President Reagan would be able to see for himself, probably on a visit this year, that Germans and Americans were friends.

Mr. Schmidt made the disclosure that Mr. Reagan is expected here after a November visit to Bonn by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in a speech stressing West Germany's commitment to alliance with the U.S.

The chancellor said he renewed an invitation to Mr. Reagan during "intensive consultations" in Bonn five days ago with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

Premier Sotelo avoids olive oil scandal rebuke in parliament

MABRID, Sept. 18 (A.P.) — Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo's government averted a formal rebuke in parliament early today for failure to stem the distribution of adulterated olive oil that has claimed 124 lives and given him his biggest crisis since taking office seven months ago.

Ending three days of debate, the lower house rejected a Socialist-Conservative motion to rebuke the cabinet government's ministers of agriculture, health, industry, commerce and finance for failing to act properly to stop a disease attributed officially to poisoned cooking oil that has affected 15,000 Spaniards since it was uncovered last May.

The Health Ministry reported during the debate that four more persons had died of the disease.

The surprise motion by the Socialists put the premier's Union of the Democratic Centre (UCD) under fresh stress just as the government was approaching stability after an abortive right-wing military coup last February.

The government has arrested 26 businessmen and olive oil dealers, outlawed 14 brands and confiscated tons of cooking oil found to be adulterated with industrial rape seed oil since the scandal broke.

But it has not been able to pinpoint the poisoning agent or produce an effective antidote to the disease whose general fatigue, respiratory, circulation and liver problems, general fatigue and headaches. More than 1,200 have been hospitalized with those symptoms.

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## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Japanese envoy to visit Middle East

TOKYO, Sept. 18 (A.P.) — Government envoy Masumi Esaki, former director-general of the Defence Agency, will leave Sept. 24 for four Middle East countries to gather information about peace-making efforts in the region, a government official said today. Mr. Esaki, a senior member of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, is to talk with government leaders in Iraq, Jordan, Qatar and Bahrain and the Palestinian issue and the Iran-Iraq war, he said.

Greek caretaker cabinet sworn in

ATHENS, Sept. 18 (R) — A caretaker cabinet under Prime Minister George Rallis was sworn in yesterday by President Constantine Karamanlis to conduct general elections on Oct. 18. The new cabinet replaced that of the ruling New Democracy Party under Mr. Rallis which formally resigned on Tuesday. The new government includes all the ministers of the outgoing cabinet except three — those of the interior, justice and public order — and one undersecretary. All other undersecretaries from the previous government were dropped. This is usual in caretaker cabinets. The new cabinet will dissolve parliament tomorrow and officially proclaim elections for Oct. 18. The election campaign has already started and the two main contestants are the New Democracy Party and the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) under Andreas Papandreu, with 177 seats and 94 seats respectively in the 300-seat parliament. The pro-Moscow Greek Communist Party (KKE) has 11 seats in the house and is the third largest party. The union of the Democratic Centre Party and the extreme right-wing National Front Party have split into small groups, none of which is expected to do well.

Lech Walesa a nominee for the Nobel

OSLO, Sept. 18 (R) — Lech Walesa, leader of the Polish Solidarity free trade union, is one of the candidates for the 1981 Nobel Peace Prize, Jakob Sverdrup, director of the Nobel Institute here said. Mr. Sverdrup told Reuters there were 86 nominees individuals and organisations — and the prize money amounted to one million Swedish crowns (\$175,000). The winner will be announced by the Norwegian peace prize committee on Oct. 14. The Norwegian Nobel Committee does not usually reveal the names of nominees. But Mr. Sverdrup confirmed that Lech Walesa, Mrs. Alva Myrdal, the former Swedish minister of disarmament, and Lord Carrington, Britain's foreign secretary who, together with Zimbabwe leader Robert Mugabe, worked out a peace agreement on Rhodesia, were among the candidates.

Yugoslav poet gets 2 years in jail

BELGRADE, Sept. 18 (R) — A Yugoslav poet was sentenced to two years imprisonment yesterday for insulting the late president Tito and for publishing anti-state propaganda. A Belgrade district court found Djoko Djogo, a winner of several literary awards, guilty of spreading hostile propaganda in his book "Woolen Times" which was banned and withdrawn from sales several days after it appeared in May. Editors and managers of the Prosveta publishing house of Belgrade were purged from their jobs and Mr. Djogo was arrested after the ban. He was later released from prison to defend himself at a trial which began in July but was postponed for this month. Mr. Djogo denied the charges, saying that his poems had been misinterpreted, particularly by the prosecutor who he said had "obviously special emotional approach towards them."

Ex S.S. man claims mistaken identity

DUESSELDORF, Sept. 18 (R) — A former German S.S. sergeant accused of murdering 31 prisoners in a concentration camp said that he was a victim of mistaken identity. Heinz Gnether Wiesner, 65, is accused of kicking and beating inmates to death and causing death by medical experiments. The court was told that Mr. Wiesner acted cruelly and maliciously in the camp as an S.S. sergeant and that he injected some camp inmates with typhus bacteria. Wiesner said in a prepared statement that he had never mistreated or killed people and said he must have been mistaken for someone else. He denied taking part in the selection of prisoners for execution and said no medical experiments took place at Riga.

FBI intelligence coup revealed in Post

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (R) — A secret FBI operation that infiltrated the upper ranks of the American Communist Party for more than 25 years was considered by the FBI to be "its greatest intelligence coup," according to the Washington Post. The operation, code-named "Solo," was the cover for two brothers, identified as Morris and Jack Childs, who were recruited and paid to infiltrate the American Communist Party, the Post said in its Thursday edition. The Post quoted intelligence officials as saying the brothers travelled abroad and were accepted as confidants by Communist officials, enabling them to inform the FBI about the intentions of Communist-bloc officials. One even was photographed with Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev and for years the brothers were considered the FBI's greatest counter-intelligence assets, said the Post. The operation was unveiled in a book by David J. Garrow. A university of North Carolina professor, about the FBI and the late civil rights leader, Martin Luther King Jr. The Post said it independently verified the operation. Jack Childs died last year and his brother's whereabouts are not known, the Post said.

## China to make new bid at merger with Taiwan

PEKING, Sept. 18 (R) — The Chinese communists appear to be preparing a new initiative to lure Taiwan to the conference table, perhaps by offering the nationalists a role in the leadership of a reunified China.

There has been no official announcement in Peking but several trial balloons have been launched in Hong Kong newspapers which diplomats said would herald a significant shift in Communist policy, if confirmed. The 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution which toppled the last Chinese emperor — on Oct. 10 — would be a highly appropriate occasion for such an initiative. Peking has long been preparing big celebrations for the event.

The "Double Tenth," as the date is known in Chinese, is also celebrated as Taiwan's national day.

A Communist-backed Hong Kong Newspaper, the New Evening Post, said China's powerful vice-chairman, Deng Xiaoping, had told foreign visitors in Peking that Nationalist-Communist joint leadership of the country was "not impossible."

Mr. Deng last year set reunification with Taiwan as one of Peking's three main tasks for the future, alongside economic construction and an anti-Soviet foreign policy.

Both Peking, governing a population of one billion, and the Taipei government, with 18 million citizens, agree that the island is a province of mainland China. Taiwan has been a separate state since the Communists took over in Peking in 1949.

Since publishing its first disclosure, the New Evening Post has suggested that talks on reunification could be conducted on equal terms between Peking's Communist Party and Taiwan's Kuomintang (Nationalist) Party.

This would make it easier than arranging talks between the two governments.

Mr. Deng noted in an interview with another Hong Kong newspaper last month that the two parties had cooperated before, in the 1920s and against the Japanese during World War II.

So far Peking's position has been that Taiwan can keep its armed forces and political and economic system if it accepts the mainland flag and acknowledges it is part of the People's Republic. Previously there was no mention of joint leadership.

Analysts say the Hong Kong leaks seem designed to test reaction and prepare the ground for an offer which, though almost certain to be rejected by Taipei, would seem generous enough to make the Nationalists look intransigent.

"It will be aimed more at Washington than at Taipei," one diplomat said. "It will make it more difficult for the Americans to sell the Taiwanese new military aircraft."

Taiwan, or the Republic of China as it prefers to be known, has refused any negotiations since Mao Tse-Tung drove Nationalist Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek from the mainland and set up the People's Republic.

Angered by what he considered a tactical ploy by Peking, Nationalist Premier Sun Yun-Suan this week countered with his own call for reunification under principles enunciated by Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, who led the 1911 revolution and is still revered on both sides of the Taiwan Straits.

The Nationalist premier called on Peking to renounce Communism and pledge allegiance to Taiwan if it wanted to honour Dr. Sun properly on Oct. 10.

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## Guerrilla violence rocks Colombian democracy

By Claude Regan

BOGOTA — Guerrilla warfare, which has bedevilled the otherwise stable Colombian political scene since the mid 1940s, is now having an effect on campaigning for next year's presidential election.

This potentially rich country of 26 million people, largest in Latin America, boasts some of the most stable democratic institutions in a continent where military coups are the rule.

Colombia has suffered only two in the past 100 years and presidential and congressional elections are held every four years.

Yet successive governments have failed to stamp out continuous guerrilla activity from a handful of groups, estimated to contain no more than 3,000 hard-core members through the country.

In an unexpected twist to the current political picture, Colombia's best-known guerrilla organisation has decided to stand in the presidential elections on May 30 next year.

A recent amnesty offer by President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala met with a dismal response and only 15 to 20 guerrillas decided to

give themselves up.

Some 118 activists have been killed since the beginning of this year and several leaders were captured in a major offensive by the armed forces.

But last month, in a daring dawn attack, guerrillas pumped mortar bombs into the presidential palace, wounding two people.

Assassinations, kidnappings, occupations of villages by guerrilla bands and summary executions are daily occurrences.

In an unexpected twist to the current political picture, Colombia's best-known guerrilla organisation has decided to stand in the presidential elections on May 30 next year.

Like other guerrilla groups, the

former lawyer and leader of the April 19 movement, better known as M-19, will run for president waging an underground campaign.

The M-19 takes its name from April 19, 1970, the date of an allegedly fraudulent election in which the group's patron, former populist dictator Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, lost his bid for the presidency.

It sprang to worldwide fame in February last year, when it held a dozen ambassadors hostage inside the Dominican embassy in Bogota for two months.

The group, made up of moderate socialists as well as Marxists, plans to set up a mass political organisation capable of constituting a real power alternative, while continuing its armed struggle against the government.

Analysts said the number of votes Mr. Cayon wins will give some idea as to the kind of support the M-19 enjoys.

Like other guerrilla groups, the

M-19 is strongly opposed to the government's amnesty which could have offered it official participation in mainstream politics, and chose instead to fight clandestinely on both fronts.

Opinions are divided on how to stem the guerrilla activity, but Belisario Betancur, a 60-year-old former government minister who is a front-runner for the conservative presidential nomination, told a local magazine that any government would have to eliminate the root causes of the guerrilla phenomenon.

He said these were hunger, lack of education and unemployment, despite the fact that Colombia is better off economically than many of its neighbours, with unemployment officially put at less than 10 per cent and illiteracy at around 20 per cent.

The country is also riddled with corruption, citizen's rights are often disregarded and the military has too much say in government

matters, according to critics.

Colombia also suffers the same wide disparities between rich and poor as other developing nations.

It is one of Latin America's few parliamentary democracies but there is little to choose between conservatives and liberals, both of whom are middle of the road.

Today's political violence is an offshoot of the deep antagonism between the two parties which, 30 years ago, erupted into civil war.

Known simply as "La violencia," it was triggered by the murder of populist leader Jorge Eliecer Gaitan, and led to battles between conservative and liberal supporters until eventually a state of siege was imposed, which has been in force ever since.

The undeclared civil war lasted five years in which 300,000 people died. It left deep scars and politicians decided to heal the wounds by alternating the two parties in power.

This system of power-sharing has survived apart from a brief

spell of military dictatorship under Gen. Rojas Pinilla.

The government recently asked five presidential hopefuls to outline publicly their stand on the guerrilla issue. None of the three liberals and two conservatives trying for the nomination of their parties has replied.

The request was seen by analysts as a ploy to force the candidates to support the government's action in rejecting the guerrillas' latest conditions for laying down their arms.

They want the 30-year state of siege to be lifted and a full amnesty to include perpetrators of kidnappings and murders left out by the offer passed by congress earlier this year.

Although the declared candidates have been careful not to air their opinions on the subject, leading officials in both parties are known to favour a full amnesty as the only way towards peace.

—Rover

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